The New-York Times.

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OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

SPAIN CONCEDES ALL THE DEMANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GEN. SICKLES WILL NOT LEAVE MADRID—SPAIN READY TO SECURE A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Wednesday was the day originally fixed for the retirement of Gen. Sickles from Madrid, but circumstances have occurred which will, doubtless, justify his remaining at his post. Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister here, has communicated a message from his Government, which gives an almost certain promise of a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

The Government at Madrid declares that it is willing and resolved to restore the Virginius and yield the other claims of the United States Government, its only request now being that the fact shall be first established that the Virginius was entitled to the protection of the American flag.

To this request a courteous but firm reply will doubtless be returned, to the effect that the surrender of the Virginius and crew must precede all other measures. The Spanish Government can in that way only place the controversy in a fair way of accommodation.

There seems to be little doubt that Spain will give up the ship and the survivors, and salute the flag, and thus place matters in a train for friendly settlement. Certainly, there is a better prospect of peace to-night than there has been at any time since the seizure of the Virginius.

THE CABINET AND THE SPANISH MINISTER.

PROMISE OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION—ADMIRAL POLO COMMUNICATING THE VIEWS OF HIS GOVERNMENT DIRECT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Cabinet was in session only about two hours to-day. All the members were present except Secretary Robeson. The Spanish question was debated, but no additional facts were presented by the Secretary of State, nor was any new action taken relative to the subject. Nothing has occurred since the capture of the Virginius and the executions which followed to show that the Spanish Government is influenced by any but a friendly desire to preserve peace between the two nations, and if possible to cultivate stronger relations of friendship. This Government will act toward Spain as toward all other countries in cases of controversy, and await with proper respect replies to our complaints. There is, however, anxiety expressed for intelligence from Spain of a decisive character in order that Congress may, in the President's Message, be made acquainted with the facts. There are indications that dispatches were received to-night by both Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, from Madrid, of a character which gives more than heretofore promise of a peaceful solution of the present complications, and it is known that these gentlemen were in private conference for several hours to-night at the residence of Mr. Fish, comparing dispatches and discussing generally the situation of affairs. It seems to be the impression that, instead of our Government having to wait for reports from Minister Sickles concerning the Spanish Cabinet's views, the Spanish Cabinet has conferred extraordinary powers on Admiral Polo to communicate directly with our Government through the Secretary of State. At all events, the Spanish Minister is now brought into more intimate communication with Secretary Fish than at any time since the present trouble began. It was remarked to-night by a gentleman prominently connected with this Government that things look far more hopeful now than ever.

THE SPANISH DICTATORSHIP AGAIN.

CASTELAR'S GOVERNMENT TO BE OVERTHROWN—SERRANO REGENT FOR DUKE ALFONSO.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The first intimation yesterday of a probable change of administration in Spain, with Serrano as dictator, came through British official sources. To-day the story is varied in another quarter, viz.: That the Castelar Government is to be overthrown by a combination of ruling Spaniards. The plan is said to include the establishment of Marshal Serrano as regent for the young Duke Alfonso. Our Government has no official advices on the subject, nor does it consider these reports trustworthy.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

THE RENDEZVOUS AT KEY WEST.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 25.—The United States steamer Ossipee and the monitor Mahopac, which were detained in the roads yesterday by the storm, sailed at 8 o'clock this morning for Key West, with a fair wind.

WORK OF FITTING OUT FOR SEA PRESSED FORWARD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—It is said by bureau officers at the Navy Department that, so far from orders being issued for a suspension of work in the fitting out of vessels, they are engaged in hurrying the preparations to completion. The Construction Bureau of the Navy Department says, if work at any of the navy-yards has been suspended, it is not because of orders from Washington. It was only to-day that orders were sent from the bureau to make some additional repairs on the Colorado at New-York. The Roanoke is not intended for the North Atlantic Squadron, but for the mouth of the harbor, and as for the Dictator, there was very little work remaining to be done to her.

ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Assistant Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs and Assistant Surgeon Hampden Aulick are ordered to the Dispatch; Second Assistant Engineer Geo. Cowie, Jr., to the Mayflower. Capt. C. H. B. Caldwell has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Lancaster, of the South Atlantic Station, on the 24th ult., and ordered to duty in charge of the naval rendezvous at Boston; Capt. George H. Preble is detached from command of the naval rendezvous at Boston, and ordered to continue on special duty; Commander James A. Greer is detached from the command of the Tigress, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Commander N. Mayo Dyer is detached from the command of the torpedo station, and ordered to command the Mayflower; Lieut. Commander L. J. [illegible] is detached from the naval station, and ordered to the Franklin, as Executive Officer; Lieuts. Geo. F. Wilkins and Robert M. Berry are detached from the Tigress, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Thos. M. Gardner is detached from the command of the Mayflower, and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy-yard; Lieut. Wells S. Fields has reported his arrival at San Francisco, having been detached from the Lackawanna, of the Asiatic Squadron, and ordered to Washington for duty in the Bureau of Navigation. Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Elston is detached from the Tigress, and ordered to temporary duty at the New-York Naval Hospital Assistant Paymaster George E. Bangs is detached from the Tigress, and ordered to settle his accounts. First Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly is detached from the naval station at New-London, and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

CONTRACTS GIVEN OUT—WORK PRESSED FORWARD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Navy Department, informing itself of the facilities of the various private ship-yards and engine factories, has given out altogether the following-named work, which is being vigorously prosecuted: Quintard & Murphy, engines for new sloops; Delamater Iron Works, repairing Dictator; Atlantic Works of Boston, building engines for two sloops; Hartford Iron Works, engines for sloops of war; Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, overhauling four monitors; Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, overhauling three monitors; Wright & Co., of Newburg, building engines for sloops of war; Roach & Sons, Morgan Iron Works, at New-York, repairing Roanoke and building engines for sloops of war, and at Chester, building two sloops of war and their machinery, and repairing two monitors. The work now being done is all within the appropriations made by Congress.

Orders were received at the Washington Navy-yard this morning to fit the Shawmut for sea with all possible dispatch. In order to carry out the above order the heads of the different mechanical departments of the yard will put to work all the men that can be employed to advantage both night and day. The Fortune was launched this morning, and will be ready for sea in a few days. She will carry two thirty-pound rifled guns in addition to her torpedo attachment.

STORMY PASSAGE OF THE OSSIPEE FROM NEWPORT TO NORFOLK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A letter from Norfolk speaks of the arrival of the steamer Ossipee from Newport after one of the most remarkable passages, for severity of weather, probably, on record. After being an hour at sea, Sunday, she encountered a terrific cyclone, accompanied with hail, of about sixty minutes' duration. At midnight the severe wind culminated in another cyclone. Next evening the ship encountered another and more furious tempest. It lasted all Monday night and part of next day. A third storm, accompanied with snow, subsequently overtook her. The Ossipee has proven to be one of the most seaworthy and thoroughly reliable ships that ever floated, and all hands on board are loud in their expressions of admiration of her sea-going qualities.

NO RELAXATION IN THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 25.—So far as the Philadelphia Navy-yard is concerned, no orders have as yet been received for a suspension of work. On the contrary, the work in hand is not only being pushed to completion, but fresh orders have been received. To-day Admiral Porter made a tour of inspection among the vessels at the yard, and a dispatch was received ordering the despatch boat Pinta to proceed immediately to sea.

CARTRIDGE WORKS RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The United States Cartridge Company commence this week to run their works day and night with two sets of men. They have pressing orders for several million cartridges from the War and Navy Departments, and also large orders for commercial work.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The fine weather of yesterday brought a large crowd of visitors to the Navy-yard, where work is proceeding as briskly as usual, notwithstanding the report in the morning papers that orders had been issued from the Navy Department directing the cessation of work on the iron-clads. No such order has been received in the Navy-yard. The report referred to caused a good deal of uneasiness among the officers and men during the earlier hours of yesterday. The yard bulletin was frequently consulted during the day, but as no confirmation of the report was received, a better feeling began to prevail toward evening. Only a few additional men were taken on yesterday, but the force will be increased as the various vessels in course of preparation for active service arrive at that stage where a large number of men can be set to work without impeding each other's movements. The Colorado took her cabin furniture on board yesterday. To-day she will receive her shot and shell. A large force of men from Roach's Iron Works are engaged on the machinery of the monitors Dictator and Roanoke. Work is proceeding slowly on the Spanish frigate Arapiles, and those who are experienced in such matters declare that with the best intention to relieve the Brooklyn Navy-yard of her presence, she cannot sail before eight days at least. Her officers and crew, although anxious, and despondent at the enforced delay, make a great show of keeping up their spirits by lustily cheering the Spanish ensign when it is hoisted to the peak, as it is several times a day. A good many of her seams are yet to be caulked, and her iron plating will require some days yet before it is completed. The Arapiles continues to attract a good deal of attention from visitors to the yard. Her immense size and apparent strength draw forth many encomiums, accompanied in most instances by a hearty wish for her detention until it is known how the present complication with the Spanish Government will end. One gentleman remarked yesterday, while speaking of the repairs in progress on the Arapiles, that it was like cutting a stick to beat ourselves, to have this immense Spanish war vessel put in fighting shape at a Government navy-yard. The old store-ship Supply will be ordered out of commission, it is said, this week, but no assignment has yet been made of her officers and men. Secretary Robeson is expected at the yard to-day.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN HAVANA.

THE DIARIO MAKES A DEFENSE—CUBA TO BE DEARLY SOLD.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The *Diario de la Marina* has an editorial to-day, of which the following is an extract:

"The Washington Government knows to-day, and the United States Congress will know to-morrow, the justice with which the Spanish authorities have acted. They will take care of the national honor, without suffering themselves to be influenced by the cries of the masses, who know not what these Cuban "patriots" are. Far from our minds be the feeling of arrogance; further still the feeling of debility from our hearts. We neither seek nor shun peril. If the Americans oblige us to fight, fight we will. If the mother country can aid us, we will thank her. But if we must contend alone, there are enough Spaniards in Cuba to keep our banner safe. We will sell very dearly that which was once the most brilliant flower of the crown of Castile."

ARBITRATION SCOUTED—THE CONSTANCIA ON THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The *Constancia* indignantly repudiates the idea that Spain could consent to submit the settlement of the Virginius question to arbitration. It does not believe that such a proposition has been seriously entertained, and pronounces the Madrid dispatch reporting it a pure fabrication of the enemies of Spain, who seek by this and similar falsehoods to mislead public opinion. It continues: "Our country cannot have descended to such a degree as to abdicate the rights of a free nation. We think the Laborantes and their sympathizers invented this suggestion with ends that all loyal Spaniards can divine, knowing well that the object of all their intrigues and falsehoods is to defeat the right of Spain to seize such vessels as the Virginius, and punish in accordance with the law of all nations the fillibusters they may bring to our shores."

A grand reception and serenade were given to-night to Señor Soler y Pla, the Colonial Minister, at the Casino Español.

BRUSHING UP THE DEFENSES AND MOUNTING GUNS—NO CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE.

A letter from Havana, dated Nov. 20, says: "There is much talk of war with the United States. The Captain-General and his military chiefs have had several meetings, but the result of their deliberations is not known. One thing is certain, however, that preparations for defense are being actively made. Guns are being mounted on all the forts around the city. Who they will get to man them is another matter, as they have no artillerymen. Powder is also being supplied, and a general bustle is noticed around the arsenals. The people talk warlike, and express their determination to make no concessions. They say they will fight to the last before they will give up the Virginius or any of the persons who took part in the execution of her crew. The conservative journals publish articles to excite the people, and the Republican papers join in for fear they will not be considered patriotic. The statement that the Tornado is a captured blockade-runner is incorrect. She was built in England for the Chilian Government, at the time of the war with Spain, and was captured by the Spanish man-of-war Gerona, and taken into Cadiz, where she was condemned and sold. She is a fine vessel."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMANDER OF A BRITISH FRIGATE AND BURRIEL.

The steam-ship Crescent City, that arrived here yesterday from Havana, brought very heavy mails. Among other correspondence of importance was a copy of correspondence that took place between Gen. Burriel, the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, and Capt. Lambton Loraine, commander of her Britannic Majesty's frigate Niobe, respecting the capture of English subjects on board the Virginius, who were among the crew. The first communication was from the Commander of the Niobe asking the Governor of the city what was to be done with the English subjects; and hoped that no sentence would be put into execution before giving them a fair hearing. The next communication was from the Governor in reply, stating that up to that time none of the British subjects had been sentenced to death, and in case they were sentenced to death he had no power to prevent the sentence being carried out. There was some mistake in regard to the number of the British subjects; there were only eight found among the prisoners on board the Virginius, instead of eighteen, as first reported. The communication which followed was very long, and was from the Commander of the Niobe to the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, insisting that the Governor should interfere so that there might be no danger of any violence being inflicted upon the British subjects, and that all fears of their being executed be dispelled by his acting promptly in the matter. A strong protest accompanied the letter, against the action taken by the Spanish authorities in capturing those found on board the Virginius, and throwing them into prison before giving them a trial, and stating furthermore that he had no right to treat them either as prisoners of war or pirates. The capture of the Virginius, he said, was illegal, she being at the time on the high seas. A demand was also made that the French subjects should be fairly dealt with, especially as they had no one there to represent them; he claimed the same rights for them as he did for the English. In reply to this letter, Gov. Burriel sent a communication in which he defended the action of the commander and officers of the Tornado, and remarked that the capture of the Virginius was a legal act. It was, he said, the duty of those nations who were clamoring for revenge to sustain Spain in her undertakings, and put piratical expeditions off the seas. No honorable nation would countenance such clamor or render any aid or protection to this criminal enterprise, as the Governor of Jamaica did in Kingston. This closed the correspondence at that time. Copies of communications were also received, which had passed between the Governor of Santiago de Cuba and Rev. Father José Picon, who had charge of the victims before execution, in which he stated that several of the prisoners embraced the Catholic faith prior to their execution.

A SPANISH "NOTE" IN PREPARATION.

MEETING OF THE MADRID CABINET—NO WISH FOR ARBITRATION.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at which a note to be sent to the Government of the United States was under consideration.

It is denied that the Spanish Government is disposed to submit the Virginius question to the Emperor of Germany for arbitration.

ENGLISH OPINION.

THE LONDON TIMES AND NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 26—5 A. M.—The *Times* this morning speaks hopefully of a pacific solution of the Virginius question.

The *Daily News* says the rumored ultimatum of the United States would appear to be equivalent to a declaration of war.

IN THIS CITY.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES TO BE HELD.

It was announced at the head-quarters of the Cuban Junta yesterday that the anniversary of the massacre of the medical students of the University of Havana, which took place three years ago, would be suitably commemorated on Thursday, the 27th inst., at noon, in the Episcopal Church of Santiago de Cuba, in Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in this City. The massacre of the patriots on board the Virginius will be also suitably commemorated on the same occasion.

LECTURE BY GEN. BANKS ON CUBA.

THE PAST, PRESENT, AND PROBABLE FUTURE OF THE ISLAND—THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—"Cuba; Its Past, Present, and Future," was the subject of a speech by Gen. Banks before the Boston Lyceum, in the Music Hall, to-night. He said that the close of the first century of republican government in this country had witnessed many changes, giving rise to important questions before considered by the Fathers of the Republic. One of the questions was the permanence of European Governments on this continent. Russia had ceded her possessions, Denmark and Sweden had offered their islands to the United States, the British possessions were practically independent, and the French islands in the Gulf of Mexico were substantially so. Spain only adhered to her views of 100 years ago. He had the most friendly feeling toward Spain; yet, the questions now presented called for impartial consideration. The United States, to this hour, had never committed an act toward Spain that was not for her protection. She owed the present possession of the Gulf islands to the support of the United States, and she had nothing to complain of. The United States had even interdicted a combination of the Central American Republics to drive Spain from the Western Hemisphere, a line of policy advised by Washington, and thus far strictly adhered to. As predicted by the first President, the time had come for the United States to assert their power, and the occasion was at hand in the seizure of the Virginius and the massacre of her company. Other atrocities would follow if this passed without extraordinary notice. An American ship, with American papers, an American flag, and a bill of sale from the American Government had committed no offense; yet she was captured as a pirate because Spanish officers saw fit to style her so and serve her crew accordingly. The reparation made should be such as to put a stop to such atrocities forever. Yet Gen. Banks disclaimed any intention to urge the Government to war till every other measure had failed. Twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars indemnity by Spain would be no preventative against a repetition. However, she must be made to feel her position keenly. He had long felt the need of a navy capable of enforcing the position of the Government whatever it might be; but in time of peace every effort made to build it up or even sustain it was denounced as a "job," and no measure of the kind could be carried through as it ought to be. This he knew by experience. A million white people, to say nothing of 200,000 free blacks and 300,000 slaves, were subjected to a tyranny hardly known under any other rule for the aggrandizement of 100,000 resident Spaniards in Cuba. The Cubans in 1868 formed a Government, and since that time had held their own against tyranny with a loss to the latter of 100,000 men and the constant employment of fifty-two men-of-war with 400 guns, now augmented to eighty-two ships and nearly 500 guns. In spite of the amount paid by Great Britain to Spain to induce her to abolish the slave trade, it had since been carried on to sustain the plantation forces. Slavery would end with the independence of Cuba. Our relations with the people of Cuba, with their record of 300 battles in five years, should not be changed by any amount of reparation. Every European nation recognized the belligerency of the South in rebellion, and the only complaint made by the United States was against untruthful England. Among the quickest in the recognition was Spain—within sixty-five days after the first gun at Fort Sumter. This much at least was due to Cuba at the end of five years of self-sustenance in war. The speaker quoted from Webster and other statesmen and writers in support of his view, and wondered how the United States could look calmly on a contest so near her shores, and not even express her sympathy, which exists, nevertheless, in the desire to see Cuba independent, so that traffic in her surrounding waters can be carried on in peace.

Gen. Banks reiterated that the United States did not want Cuba. Her independence from a tyrannical oppressor was her right, and to that end her recognition should be determined upon at once by the authorities at Washington. Great Britain stood aloof only through her anticipations of American objections to her interference in Western waters, but, let those objections be withdrawn, Britain would not remain twenty-four hours quiescent with Spain in her course toward Cuba. Once independent, Cuba would soon have 10,000,000 inhabitants, instead of a meagre 1,500,000, and her commerce of $110,000,000 would swell to $1,000,000,000. The General's views were well received, and many of his points were warmly applauded.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The schooner Livonia, Capt. Rhodes, from Boston, of and for Rockland, went ashore on the breakwater inside of Richmond Island at 1 o'clock P. M., 24th inst. The crew consisted of three men. The Captain was drowned, but the others were saved, after remaining three hours on the bottom of the vessel. The schooner will be a total loss.

The schooner Sultan has arrived at Gloucester, from a halibut trip to the Banks, with the loss of two of her crew, William Reeves and Moses Cahoon, both of Nova Scotia. The Captain of the Sultan thinks that there was foul play in the disappearance of these men. They both left the vessel to attend their trawls and failed to return, though the wind was light and the sea calm. Search was made for them without success.

The German brig Maria, from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, for Boston, went ashore at 9 o'clock last night, three miles east from Cape Race Point, Cape Cod. She is high up on the beach, and will have to discharge her cargo of manila, hemp, and hides. The crew are all safe. There is but a small chance of saving the vessel.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from South Bay says the bark Gibraltar, loaded with wheat, is ashore seven miles below Point Peter Light.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—The Government inquiry in this city into the disaster to the steamer Bavarian has closed. Mr. Risley, Dominion Commissioner, has proceeded to Kingston, where he will examine Capt. Howard, of the Canadian Navigation Company, after which he will go to Toronto and examine another of the passengers saved. The investigation will be full and exhaustive.

THE CANADIAN CANALS—HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—The tug Wren has unexpectedly succeeded in pushing her way through the Beauharnais Canal, liberating a number of ice-bound propellers and barges bound up to Cornwall. The canal will possibly be reopened, which would allow the fleet of western-bound vessels to reach their destination. The light-ships from Lake St. Peter and all the market boats are laid up at Sorel. Lights between Montreal and Quebec discontinued for the season. Yesterday and last night's trains were considerably delayed by a heavy snow-storm. The Island Pond train arrived at noon to-day, six hours late. The trains from the West were delayed six hours. The Pointe Claire freight trains were snowed up, and snow-plows had to be brought into requisition. Such an early and heavy fall of snow has not been known for many years.

WASHINGTON.

THE SPEAKER AND HIS DUTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The most absurd and impossible of all rumors about the formation of the committees of the House is that one which represents Speaker Blaine as seeking to relieve himself of the responsibility of appointment by devolving it upon a caucus. There is just as much certainty that no caucus will "fix up" the committees, and that no caucus will decide whether any member shall be degraded or otherwise because of Credit Mobilier or back pay, as there is that Speaker Blaine will be re-elected. The assignment of members of the House to committees must be the work of one person. A caucus never could agree upon the assignments, and the attempt would only result in harm and general dissatisfaction. Whoever is made Speaker must assume the responsibility for this most important and difficult duty. The first duty in the exercise of this power is to consult the public interests; afterward party considerations may properly receive weight, and still later the personal desires and ambitions of members. The first and paramount rule is to place every member in the position in which his ability and character will enable him to work most efficiently for the public good. The Speaker must be unhampered in this work by personal pledges or bargains of any description. Great as is the responsibility, unusually great at this time, when financial distress and foreign complications are to receive consideration by Congress, Speaker Blaine is the last man in public life to beat a retreat or dodge behind a caucus.

CLAIM FOR PAY BY AN OFFICER WHO "WENT WITH HIS STATE."

The Attorney General has just given an important opinion in the case of Thomas G. Williams, who claimed pay for services as a Lieutenant of the United States Army prior to the rebellion, in which he was a participant. The opinion holds that where a person residing in the so-called Confederate States during the rebellion, and having his domicile there before the war, demanded payment of certain balances arising under a contract with the War Department and payable before the war, the title to the same, *jure belli*, became divested from the original owner and was transferred to the United States; that such balances never having been reduced to possession, but always having remained in the Treasury, cannot be withdrawn except in violation of law. The facts are as follows: Thomas G. Williams graduated at the United States Military Academy, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry, July 1, 1849. He was promoted Second Lieutenant of the First Infantry June 10, 1850, and First Lieutenant Aug. 7, 1855. He resigned March 15, 1861, and joined in the rebellion against the United States. He now claims that the balance of pay as of his grade in the army is due him from Oct. 1, 1852, to Nov. 30, 1852, and from March 1 to March 15, 1861, the date of his discharge. The opinion of the Attorney General in substance is: Congress, by joint resolution approved March 2, 1867, declares that until further orders it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government to pay any account, claim, or demand against said Government which accrued or existed prior to the 15th day of April, 1861, in favor of any person who promoted and encouraged, or in any manner assisted the late rebellion. On the 3d of March, 1873, Congress passed an act removing from the said Thomas G. Williams the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The claimant maintains that this act in some way modifies the joint resolution of 1867 so as to make his said claim valid as against the United States. There is no foundation for such assumption. The disabilities referred to in said act related exclusively to the right to hold office. Said joint resolution remains in force, and as the claim in question is one of those described therein, it cannot be paid.

A POPULAR BELIEF.

The belief that Mr. Blaine is to be re-elected Speaker is so prevalent that a singular mistake has occurred in the departments. In the official letters transmitting various public documents to the Speaker of the House, in accordance with law, several of the bureau officers have directed their letters to Hon. James G. Blaine. This error the Government Printer has been obliged to correct, so that the address may be simply "to the Speaker."

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

The charges against Gen. Granger, Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, are found to have originated in the malice of a discharged employe. The only occasion for the charges was the technical construction of a new regulation of the Treasury concerning the disposition of worn-out materials. The whole matter arose from a trifling misconception of the law, which has been satisfactorily explained.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

The only offices to be filled in the Senate are those of Chaplain and of President *pro tempore*. Dr. Newman will not return to his post, and a new election will be necessary. There are understood to be two candidates for this position, Rev. George O. Little, Pastor of the Assemblys Presbyterian Church of this City, and Dr. O. H. Tiffany, Pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church of this City. Both gentleman have very influential friends.

CORRECTION.

By some error in the telegraph or types in last night's dispatch, the brother of Senator Howe was made to appear as a candidate for Postmaster of the House. It was intended to be said that he had the best chance for the appointment to the Bench to the Eastern Judicial District of Wisconsin.

VICTIMIZING OUR CONSULS IN EUROPE.

Several Consuls of the United States in Europe are reported to have suffered a fleecing by a person professing to be a special agent, or something of that sort, sent out by the Treasury Department. He is said to have told each of them that their Consulates were the only ones worthy of a favorable report to the department, and then to have asked a loan of money, with a promise of speedy payment. One particular Consul is "out" to the amount of 300 francs.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIANS.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan will arrive here in a day or two for the purpose of a consultation with the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the government of the Indians. The frequent raids by Indians during the past Summer have rendered it necessary that more stringent measures be adopted to prevent further outbreak, and it is thought the proposed conference will result in several important changes of the present policy for their government. At present the military cannot follow marauding Indians on their reservations, and they, being aware of this fact, frequently commit depredations and return to their reservations in a hurry to escape punishment by the military.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day, an order was passed authorizing the Receiver of the First National Bank of Washington to sign the proposition making E. A. Rollins Trustee, with the consent of the creditors, as heretofore submitted by Jay Cooke & Co., unless good cause to the contrary be shown by the proper parties by next Tuesday. The application was made on the sworn petition of the Receiver and by direction of the Controller of the Currency. After consultation with the Secretary and Solicitor of the Treasury, as the matter rests by law in the direction of the Receiver and the Controller, the order is deemed to be a finality.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Postmaster General was the first of the Cabinet officers to finish his report, and, contrary to custom, furnished copies to the press in advance of transmission to Congress. The report of the Secretary of War is printed, but waits Gen. Sheridan's and several other accompanying papers. The Secretary of the Navy has commenced but not yet finished his report. That of the Secretary of the Interior is in forwardness. The report of Attorney General Williams will soon be printed. The diplomatic correspondence is partly in type, and will make several printed volumes. The report of the Controller of the Currency is nearly ready for the press. All the other reports of the heads of bureaus are either in type or ready for the printer. The President's Message will not be printed in advance of transmission to Congress. It will be manifolded, as heretofore under President Grant's administration, and copies given only to the local press and for telegraphing. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances will be printed, but not distributed before the message shall be sent to Congress. The public printer has largely increased his force, so as to keep pace with all demands upon his bureau.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Congressional caucus will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, Saturday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, for the selection of candidates for office to be voted for Monday in the organization of the House.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Chief Examiner Graves, of the Civil Service Board, has summoned the candidates for civil service examination in the Third District to appear in Cincinnati on the 5th prox. Seventy-two candidates have been summoned who will compete for prospective positions in $1,200 clerkship vacancies in the War, Treasury, Interior, and Post Office Departments.

NAVIGATION OF THE GULF OF SUEZ.

The Consul General of the United States, at Cairo, has reported to the Department of State, that on and after the 3d of December, 1873, the buoy marking the New Port shoal in the Gulf of Suez will be removed, and the light-ship, showing a bright fixed light, at present anchored to the northward, will be moved off the above shoal. All vessels will pass to the westward of the light-ship.

MARRIAGE OF A TERRITORIAL DELEGATE.

Hon. Richard C. McCormick, Delegate from Arizona, was married this evening to Miss Elizabeth Thurman, daughter of Senator Thurman, at the latter's residence, in this city. The wedding was attended by President Grant, several members of the Cabinet, all the Senators now in Washington, and many other distinguished persons.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

LITIGATION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 25.—In the matter of the bill in equity in the case of John H. Pearson against Wm. A. Tower and others Directors of the Concord Railroad, Chief Justice Sargent has ordered that the injunction restraining the defendants and their employes from placing the funds of the road in other than the Treasurer's hands be continued.

THE OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Old Colony Railroad Company was held this forenoon in the hall of the depot in this city. There was a full attendance. The following were elected Directors: Onslow Stearns, of Boston; Uriel Crocker, of Boston; Benjamin Finch, of Newport; Oliver Ames, of Easton; Charles F. Choate, of Cambridge; Samuel L. Crocker, of Taunton; Jacob H. Loud, of Plymouth; Richard Borden, of Fall River; Royal W. Turner, of Randolph; Francis B. Hayes, of Boston; Ephraim N. Winslow, of Hyannis; John S. Brayton, of Fall River; Prince S. Crowell, of Dennis.

The stockholders then took action on the following questions, by nearly a unanimous vote: That the action of the Directors of this corporation, in obtaining a controlling interest in the stock of the Middleboro and Taunton Railroad, is hereby approved and confirmed, and they are authorized to take such steps as they may deem proper to secure a consolidation of the two corporations. That the Directors are hereby authorized to issue registered or coupon bonds of this corporation, to an amount not exceeding the existing debt of this company, payable not more than twenty years from date, with interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, for the purpose of funding the bonded and floating debts of the company. That the Directors are hereby authorized to purchase a controlling interest in the stock of the Fall River, Warren and Providence Railroad Company, to purchase the road of such company, and in connection with the Boston and Providence Railroad to establish a through line of railroad between Fall River and Providence. That it is expedient for this corporation to control steam-boat lines running in close connection with its trains to New-York, and to points in Vineyard Sound, and that the Directors are hereby authorized to take all necessary steps for the establishment and control of such lines.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Sprague trust deed is still in the hands of lawyers.

James F. Davenport has been nominated for Mayor by the Republicans of Fall River.

The President has signed the naturalization treaty between the United States and Ecuador.

The President has appointed J. R. Bagwell, of Virginia, a Commissioner substitute to the Centennial Commission.

A celebration took place at Salt Lake City, yesterday, in honor of the completion of the Utah Southern Railroad to Provo.

A State grange of Patrons of Husbandry was organized at Camden, N. J., yesterday, and Edward Howland, of Hammonton, elected overseer.

A large quantity of pine lumber has been picked up adrift near Stonington Harbor, Conn., within a day or two, but no wreck has been reported in that neighborhood.

The trial of James A. Coe, charged with fraudulently raising the denomination of stock certificates, began in the Superior Criminal Court in Boston yesterday.

The latest advices from Newfoundland give the returns of the recent elections as 14 for the present Government and 13 for the opposition. The House will meet in January.

The day train from Boston, due at Bangor at 8 P. M. on Monday, arrived there at 4 A. M. yesterday. Trains and stages are everywhere delayed. The night express from Boston was two hours late this morning.

At the Republican Convention to nominate city officers in Worcester, Mass, last evening, Hon. Clark Jillson was unanimously renominated for Mayor. Two Republicans and two Democrats were nominated for Aldermen.

A cylinder-head of the engine in the Cotton Compress Company's works, in St. Louis, blew out yesterday, seriously scalding three men and breaking the leg of another. The cylinder was fifty-six inches in diameter.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Committee met last evening at the Phœnix Hotel, in Concord, and fixed the time for holding the State Convention for the 8th of January, at 11 o'clock A. M., in that city.

It is estimated that 30,000 French Canadians have returned to Lower Canada from the United States during the past three weeks, owing to the stoppage of manufactories. A large proportion of them have gone to Western Canada.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $9,513,733; special deposit of legal tender for redemption of certificate of deposit, $18,300,000; coin, $82,583,698, including coin certificates, $29,264,800; outstanding legal tenders, $365,036,091.

Seth Hudson and James A. Patterson, who were convicted in the United States District Court of New-York of depositing certain unlawful circulars in the mails, and sentenced to be fined and imprisoned, have been pardoned by the President.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF PETERSBURG, VA., EMBEZZLEMENT.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—The examination of G. T. Brocks, late President of the Merchants' National Bank of Petersburg, charged with embezzlement of $100,000 of the funds of that institution, which has occupied two days before United States Commissioner Pleasants, was concluded this afternoon. The accused will be sent to the April term of the United States Circuit Court for indictment, bail being fixed at $15,000 for his appearance.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET ACCEPTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 25.—The members of the Cabinet have again tendered their resignations to President MacMahon, who has accepted them.

THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Cabinet as reconstructed is composed as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Duke De Broglie.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Duke Decazes.
Minister of Finance, M. Pierre Magne.
Minister of Justice, M. Ernoul.
Minister of War, Gen. Du Barail.
Minister of Marine, Admiral D'Hornoy.
Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, M. Batbie.
Minister of Public Works, M. Deseilligny.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, M. Bouillerie.

The Duke Decazes is the new member of the Cabinet. M. Beulé, who was Minister of the Interior, has retired, and the Duke De Broglie takes his place, relinquishing the Foreign Ministry to the Duke Decazes. These are the only changes made in the Cabinet as it existed before the last resignation of the Ministers.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL—INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—In the trial of Marshal Bazaine to-day, Gen. Boyer testified that Bismarck told him he was willing to grant an armistice if the Army of Metz would declare in favor of Napoleon.

SPAIN.

FIGUERAS' MISSION TO LONDON ABANDONED.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—Señor Figueras, whose departure on a special mission to London had several time been postponed, has finally abandoned the proposed journey.

GERMANY.

BISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI TO GO TO PRISON.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—A fresh sentence has been pronounced against Archbishop Ledochowski for continuing unlawfully to institute priests. He is condemned to two years' imprisonment and an additional fine of 5,400 thalers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPECIE SHIPMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The steam-ship Olympus, which left Liverpool for Boston to-day, took $100,000 in bullion.

ARRIVAL OUT OF A STEAMER.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 25.—The steamer Weser, Capt. Willigerod, from New-York Nov. 15, for Bremen arrived here this morning and proceeded.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

ANOTHER BRITISH REGIMENT TO SAIL FOR THE GOLD COAST.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The steam-ship Sarmatian, of the Allan Line, has been chartered by the British Government to convey a regiment to the Gold Coast.

THE NATIVE ALLIES OF THE BRITISH COWARDLY AND WORTHLESS.

LONDON, Nov. 26, 4:30 A. M.—Later dispatches have been received from Gen. Wolseley, commanding the Ashantee expedition. They condemn native auxiliaries as worthless. The Ashantees are in full retreat. Their main column, however, is within easy march of the British advance. Yet the General is unable to overtake and attack them owing to the tardiness and cowardice of his native allies. He complains of the humiliating position in which he is placed in consequence of being obliged to depend on such help.

CUBA.

FUNERAL OF THE COUNT SAN FERNANDO.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The funeral of the late Count San Fernando took place to-day. The attendance was large and the ceremonies imposing. The murderer committed suicide in prison last night by taking poison.

WRECK OF A BRITISH BARK.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The British bark Jerome Jones, from Yarmouth, N. S., with a cargo of coal for Havana, stranded on the 21st inst. on Salt Key, twenty-five miles north of Cardenas. All hands but one were saved.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—1 A. M.—Another storm centre has appeared in Western Kansas, with south-easterly winds and cloudy weather in the North-west; north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional snow over the lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley; north-westerly winds, falling temperature, and clearing weather in the Middle and Eastern States; north-westerly winds and generally clear weather in the Southern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and thence to Missouri, south-easterly and north-easterly winds, warmer and cloudy weather.

For the lakes and thence to Kentucky and West Virginia, north-westerly winds, low temperature and clearing weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, north-westerly winds, colder and clearing weather.

For Tennessee and the Gulf States, southerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 39°; 6 A. M., 38°; 9 A. M., 39°; 12 M., 40°; 3 P. M., 40°; 6 P. M., 34°; 9 P. M., 31°; 12 P. M., 29°. Average, 35¾°.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A boiler in the bookstore of A. L. Bancroft & Co., market street, San Francisco, exploded last night. The flames extended from the engine-room to the furniture store of [illegible] & Co., damaging it to the extent of about $[illegible]. The Bancroft loss about $10,000. During the fire [illegible] and two boys were nearly suffocated. They were got out and taken to their homes. It is feared the man will die.

The Almshouse in Wenham, Mass., was burned on Monday night. All the inmates escaped unharmed. The loss is $1,[illegible].

The residence of Mrs. H. H. Dickson, on Magazine street, New-Orleans, was burned yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

A HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT REPORTED AT TIFFANY'S.

It was understood at Police Headquarters last night, that a heavy embezzlement had been discovered at Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s establishment in Union square, and that the detective force were busily engaged searching for the man wanted. Messrs. Cooke & Tiffany had a long consultation with Detectives Elder and [illegible], and the detectives left in a carriage to search the City shortly before 1 o'clock this morning.

THE WARD'S ISLAND CHURCH

MEETING OF THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a prolonged session yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the question relative to the freedom of the church now used by the Roman Catholics on Ward's Island having been brought up and finally disposed of. The chair was taken by Commissioner Hurlbut, the President, and all the members of the board were present except the Mayor and Commissioner Quintard. After organizing the Treasurer presented the financial report, showing a cash balance on hand of $[illegible], which report was ordered on file. A petition from the German boarding-house keepers relative to the interference of the missionaries and others with their business was received and laid on the table.

The Superintendent was authorized to inform the newspapers throughout the country that able-bodied men could be obtained through the Commissioners. Circulars to the same effect were ordered also to be sent to the employing firms.

A resolution was adopted informing Mr. Joseph Arch, of England, that his suggestion relative to the establishment of an emigrants' home was under consideration, and would be acted upon as soon as possible. A number of bills, amounting to $21,930 70, were presented and ordered to be paid. A deduction of ten per cent. per month on the salaries of the employes was ordered to be placed against the uniform account. Several unimportant changes of minor officials were then made by order of the board.

The question of the church on Ward's Island, now occupied by the Roman Catholics, was then taken up, and Commissioner Stephenson presented the following report:

To the Honorable the Board of Emigration of the State of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee to whom was referred the whole subject of the religious department on Ward's Island, and the erection of the chapel by order of the late Board of Commissioners, would respectfully report:

That, pursuant to resolution adopted by this board at a meeting held at Castle Garden, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1873, which resolution reads:

Resolved, That the whole subject of the religious department on Ward's Island be referred to the Ward's Island Committee, to report at some future meeting of the board—

Your committee met on Ward's Island on the 9th of July, Commissioners Stephenson, Starr, Quintard, and Lynch being present. Commissioner Stephenson occupied the chair. An extended and thorough examination followed, which is herewith submitted, together with extracts from the minutes of the late Board of Commissioners relating to the subject-matter, to all of which particular attention is requested.

In relation to the erection of the chapel your committee find:

First—That the Board of Emigration had no right to use or appropriate any of the funds accruing to it for the purpose of erecting any building for religious worship, and refer to the law governing the commission under the laws of 1849, chapter 350, section 8, reading thus: "But the moneys received under any of the provisions of this act as commutation money, or upon bonds given for or on account of any persons or passengers landing from vessels at the port of New-York, or elsewhere, shall not be applied or appropriated to any other purpose or use than to defray the expenses incurred for the care, support, or maintenance of such persons or passengers."

Second—That by the provisions of said law, and by the opinion of the counsel of the board, (hereunto attached,) it was and is unlawful to build a chapel for the worship of any particular religious denomination to the exclusion of any other.

Upon reference to the minutes of the board it will be seen that all reports and resolutions tending to grant exclusive use of the then contemplated church to the Roman Catholics were declared lost, and that the resolutions adopted and authorizing the building of a church and its fitting up, clearly indicated it should be used by every denomination or communion for religious worship who should desire so to use it.

It appears in testimony that the chapel was taken possession of by the Roman Catholic chaplain, who immediately proceeded to fit it up exclusively as a Roman Catholic chapel, and in doing this he used materials paid for by this board, and also used the labor of the inmates of the institution contrary to the rules and regulations of this board.

It is also shown in the testimony that the Protestant chaplain expressed a desire for his congregation to worship in this church, but could not do so, because its exclusive use was claimed by the Roman Catholic chaplain, contrary both to the letter and spirit of the resolutions authorizing its erection. It is further shown by the testimony that the Roman Catholic chaplain used the opportunities of his position while an employe of this board to do those acts in the interest of his faith and Church which can only be denominated proselyting, which acts are contrary to the rules of this board, contrary to the statutes and Constitution of the State of New-York, and contrary to the spirit of toleration that imbues the institutions of our country with their greatest glory.

And furthermore, we cannot find by the evidence before us, or by any other information in our possession, under any department of the United States or State Governments, preference or discrimination is, or ever has been, made in favor of one denomination to the exclusion of any other in the matter of religious worship in any church, chapel, or other building under their control.

Article 1, section 3, of the Constitution of the State of New-York, declares that "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind." And your committee cannot forbear to express their earnest hope and desire that the day is far distant when such a great principle of civil and religious liberty shall be violated, and dogmas of faith and belief shall be allowed to interfere with the purely civil affairs of society, to the manifest danger of the peace and order of the State.

In conclusion, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Ward's Island be and is hereby directed to cause the chapel recently erected by the Commissioners of Emigration on said island to be so arranged that every religious denomination can and shall have the right to hold public worship in said chapel at any time, (evening excepted,) and that the Superintendent shall cause such changes and alterations to be made in said chapel as may be necessary.

Resolved, That as soon as the arrangements are completed, pursuant to the foregoing resolution, the Superintendent shall cause printed notices, in such languages as required, to be placed in conspicuous places in the vestibule of the chapel, containing the rules and regulations as agreed upon by the Superintendent and Chaplains, and in case they cannot agree upon said rules and regulations, the Superintendent shall make such rules and regulations as may seem to him advisable for use of said chapel by every religious denomination, subject to the approval of this board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDMUND STEPHENSON.

Commissioner James Lynch, of the Irish Emigration Society, then presented his report, in which it was asserted that the question had been settled by the old Board of Emigration Commissioners. He contended that the board had a right to set apart any building on the island for Divine worship, and it had never been questioned since 1847 until within the past two years, when the point was raised as to whether the board had the right to appropriate or erect a building for the use of any particular sect or denomination. The Counsel to the board asserted that the Commissioners had no right to appropriate or erect a building for Divine worship. Hon. John K. Porter gave, at the request of of the President, Richard O'Gorman, an opinion that the board had the power. The report argued in favor of religion for the immigrant without any restraint whatever, while in the charge and under the care of the Commissioners. The Commissioners of twenty years ago conceded that nine-tenths of immigrants were embraced under the heads of Catholic and Protestant, and that they should be furnished with separate places for religious worship. The institutions on Ward's Island were supported by the immigrants themselves, and not by the State, and were for their benefit only. Previous to 1853 Catholics and Protestants worshiped in the same building, or rather on the top floor of the old frame four-story building known as the "nursery." At that time a chapel for the Protestants was fitted up on the second floor of a recently-erected brick building, 125 feet long by 38 wide. This room was well-lighted and ventilated, and was set apart for Protestant worship. It had ever since then afforded ample accommodation for that worship. The room over the "nursery" was devoted to Roman Catholic worship exclusively until 1866, when by resolution of the then Commissioners improvements were made in the ventilation, and a Mansard roof added. With these alterations the building was retained for Catholic worship until 1872. In 1870, however, it was decided to change the room into a school, and to erect a separate building for church purposes. The furniture of the old Catholic chapel was at the end of 1872 transferred to the new building, which was then opened for Divine worship, and the use of the Catholic immigrants. The total cost to the Emigrant Fund for this church was but $35,000, and it was decorated and ornamented at the expense of the Catholic inmates and employes on the island. The report protested against the removal from the building of the emblems of the Catholic faith as an act of desecration. From 1847 to Jan. 1, 1873, of the 5,000,000 of immigrants landed, 2,000,000 were Roman Catholics, and they consequently had contributed $4,000,000 to the support of the institutions on Ward's Island. In conclusion he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Ward's Island Committee be discharged from all further consideration of the subject of the religious department on Ward's Island, and of the matter of the chapel, and that this board adhere to the principles laid down by their predecessors and continued for the past twenty years, in having two chapel buildings, one for the Protestants and one for the Catholics.

Mr. Lynch then read a number of extracts from the minutes authorizing the erection of the chapel and transfer of the furniture thereto, the opinion of Judge Porter above alluded to, and the authorities for the reduction and maintenance of the chapel.

Commissioner Stephenson said the resolutions authorizing the chapel, &c., were passed by reason of Commissioner Lynch moving the "previous question" and cutting off debate. Commissioner Stephenson further said he had no religious bias, and was sorry the question of religion had come up in that board, but he had his duty to perform. When the building on Ward's Island, called the Lunatic Asylum, was compared with the church, which was elegantly fitted up and decorated, he could not remain silent. When the resolution authorizing the expenditure of $35,000 for a church was passed, the minutes show that there was no mention of a Roman Catholic church; in fact, Commissioner Lynch's motion in 1872 to class the building as a Roman Catholic church was lost by being referred to counsel for his opinion. On Dec. 8, 1872, the church building was appropriated by the Catholic Bishop without authority of the board, which as yet has never come to a vote on the subject. Why sick Protestant immigrants should be compelled to ascend a flight of stairs to attend worship, while healthy Catholics worship on the ground floor, was a question he could not understand.

Commissioner Kaufmann, of the German Society, thought the question to be settled was a simple one. It was whether the church erected by the board should be for all religious denominations or only for one. He therefore moved the following as a substitute for the whole:

Whereas, The church erected upon Ward's Island has been built with the funds contributed by immigrants of all denominations, and

Whereas, No one denomination has, therefore, any right to consider said edifice as built for their own exclusive use; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said church shall at all times be considered as a place of worship wherein all creeds shall be at liberty to hold religious services, and that suitable provisions shall be made by the Superintendent at Ward's Island for the holding of such service whenever it may appear necessary to afford more room to the worshipers than is at present allotted them upon the island.

A very sharp debate ensued, but developed no new features so far as the main question was concerned; and a vote was finally taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Kaufmann, which was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Commissioners Forrest, Hurlbut, Kaufmann, Maujer, and Starr—5.
NAYS—Commissioners Lynch and Stephenson.
ABSENT—Commissioners Havemeyer and Quintard.

After transacting some minor business the board adjourned.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

OUR IRON-CLADS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You observe in the article in Saturday's issue, "Wooden Walls vs. Iron:" "It must be remembered that there has been as yet no decisive test of the real value of iron-clads in actual engagement, *if we except those of the monitor type, with which we are well provided.*" Italics are mine.

So far as regards our requirements in the event of a foreign war, no one familiar with the state of the navy will, I think, say that we are well provided with monitors. Those afloat, and which, with a few repairs, can be made ready for service, are small vessels of from 800 to 1,200 tons, built (with such marvelous rapidity) for our immediate requirements during the rebellion. In the event of a foreign war they will be useful chiefly for harbor defense. Of the large ocean monitors, viz: the Puritan, the four of the Kalamazoo class, and the Dictator, the last is the only one completed, the termination of the war having put a stop to the work on the others. Work on these should be commenced without delay, and prosecuted vigorously until they are ready to go in commission. They are the only ones we have capable of coping with the ponderous iron-clads which have been added to foreign navies since the termination of our war. It is true some eight or ten months would be required to finish these, but then it should be remembered that when war commences no one can tell how long it will last. Great reliance is justly placed on torpedoes, but then this arm is in the experimental stage. A really manageable torpedo, one that could be controlled and guided with absolute certainty, the best-informed naval men think would bring naval warfare to an end, or at least confine it to operations of the Alabama class, viz., destroying the commerce of the enemy. I. N.

PROTEST AGAINST A SKATING-POND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many citizens will appreciate the favor if you will kindly allow attention to be called in your esteemed paper to a wrong about to be inflicted upon the inhabitants of a certain portion of the City. The vacant lots west of Madison avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, are about to be flooded with water for skating purposes. I think the Board of Health should prevent the carrying out of the project. Its officers are sometimes very particular in matters of much less importance. Nearly all kinds of illness are aggravated by noise, and a person thus afflicted, in that vicinity, would have small chance of recovery in the presence of such noisy riot as is almost certain to occur there, especially during those hours when the healthy as well as the sick should have repose. Physicians have confidently expressed the opinion that sickness will be the direct result of establishing a skating-pond at that place, as the bed of the pond is rock, and the water, being below the sewer, will lie there until it evaporates from the filth mixed with it, during which process, when Spring comes, sickness will be generated. There is no reasonable pretext for inflicting that skating-pond upon the inhabitants of the neighborhood, as the Central Park Pond, with its incomparable advantages, is within five minutes' walk of the place. There is one thing, however, which the owner should do with the property, if he can afford it, and that is to fence it in, and then it will be less dangerous and less disagreeable than at present.

HEALTH.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 24, 1873.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in yesterday's TIMES—"Our Water Supply, Sewage, and Their Proper Utilization"—contains practical hints and suggestions of the greatest importance for the health and security of our citizens. There is no city in the world having such natural advantages as New-York for the preservation of the health of its people and the securing of property from conflagration. Under no circumstances can the "Croton" be made available for more than the domestic wants of our growing population and the extended area of our City limits. No more important subject can be agitated at the present time. The plan proposed by you is not only feasible but highly desirable. The expense would be small in comparison to one of the large fires that this City has occasionally and independent of its sanitary effect. Your article on the subject should be read by every New-Yorker. J. H. P.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 24, 1873.

RESTAURANT CHARGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I note what you write of hotel prices, &c. Because prices are high for handsomely-furnished apartments is no justification for prices of restaurants. Canvas-back ducks, $3 each, cost in market $2 25 a pair; partridges, half one, broiled, seventy-five cents and $1, cost in market ninety cents to $1 a pair; woodcock, $1 25 each, cost in market $1 a pair; snipe, seventy-five cents each, cost in market $3 a dozen. If half the people who eat these birds knew how cheap they are in market they would realize the enormity of the restaurant cheat. Ten cents, too, for butter, ten cents for bread, and twenty-five to thirty-five cents for tea and coffee is heinous. The fact is, tea, eggs, coffee, and butter, bread, rice, potatoes pay the restaurants 1,000 per cent. profit.

THE BAR-ROOM MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

The excitement in the case of Patrick Larkins, who was assaulted with a hatchet at Cole street and Railroad avenue, Jersey City, on Wednesday morning last, was revived yesterday by the arrest of two men—Horatio C., alias "Bill," Slancks and William Slack—who are believed to have been the assailants. Two or three days ago a woman named Costello, who was familiar with the Slancks family, came to Police Head-quarters, and described, without seeing it, the hatchet which, she said, she believed belonged to Slancks, and on seeing it positively identified it as a weapon she had frequently seen him carry, as he said, to defend himself. On Sunday night, under directions from Chief of Police Champney, and with a view to determine whether the hatchet she had seen the suspected man have was still in his possession or not, she went to the house, where she took from her pocket a quantity of nuts, which she pretended to desire to crack. They could not find any hatchet or hammer, and when the woman asked Mrs. Slancks what had become of the hatchet she had seen her husband have she answered that her husband had taken it out on Tuesday night and lost it. This made out a strong case of circumstantial evidence, as the assault from which Larkins is now dying was committed before daylight on Wednesday morning. On this information Inspector Murphy, with Detectives Bennett and Clos and Officer Coward, on Monday night went to the house No. 279 Railroad avenue, near Colgate street, the section of the city where the Police have from the beginning believed the would-be murderer would be found, and succeeded in arresting Slancks and Slack. Both men had before been known to the Police as notorious characters and thieves. The men were locked up on a charge of being disorderly characters, and the facts were not made known until noon yesterday, when the examination took place before Justice Seymour. On being confronted with Mrs. Costello, Slancks denied the accusation, and said that he had been on board the steam-ship San Salvador, on his way from Savannah to New-York, at the time of the assault. This, however, was disproved. Slancks acknowledged that he was a thief, but denies being guilty of attacking Larkins. The evidence against him, however, the police believe to be strong enough to convict him. Yesterday Larkins was in such a condition that it was thought death might take place at any moment. He is beyond recovery. In the afternoon he was in a semi-conscious condition, and it was thought that he might become so far sensible as to admit of being confronted with the accused, for the purpose, if possible, of identifying him.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the Sanitary Bureau reported that 1,891 inspections of public buildings, private dwellings, and other houses were made during the week. The Disinfecting Corps disinfected and fumigated 74 houses. During the week ending Nov. 22, 9 cases of typhoid fever were reported, 32 cases of scarlet fever, 5 cases of measles, 46 cases of diphtheria, and 4 of small-pox.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The following is Mr. Opdyke's minority report of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on specie payments:

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York to the honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, respectfully represents:

That the financial crisis which has swept over our country and seriously checked its material progress, clearly demands of Congress a careful consideration of its causes, and the prompt adoption of such measures of relief as it may deem most effective in restoring the wonted prosperity of our industries, and in securing them from the inflictions of like injuries in the future. Your memorialists, an organized body of business men, specially charged with the duty of promoting the general interests of commerce, deem it not inappropriate or intrusive to submit for the consideration of your honorable bodies a brief statement of their views on the important questions referred to.

There can be no doubt that the remote cause of our present financial trouble is to be found in the great expansion of our currency during the late war, and the consequent increase in the prices of labor and commodities. At the outbreak of the rebellion, and for twenty years prior thereto, when our circulating medium consisted of coin and convertible paper, its average volume, exclusive of coin held by banks to float their own circulation, was less than $10 per capita. Its enlargement during the war, by the issue of paper currency, increased its volume to about $23 per capita. The subsequent withdrawal of interest-bearing legal tenders and greenbacks, together with the coincident increase in our population, has reduced its volume to about $14 50 per capita. These figures, which have been carefully deduced from official statistics, may be relied upon as closely approaching accuracy. They are important and instructive. They show how steadfastly the natural laws of trade kept the volume of our convertible currency within the average limits of $10 per capita; they show how widely we departed from that limit under the pressure and exigencies of war; and they show that the larger share of the false steps into which we were then driven have already been retraced. Probably no instance can be found in history of an equally wide departure from the specie standard and a successful return to it, except through the repudiation of the paper issues; certainly no other nation has ever made such rapid progress in the right direction as we have up to the present time. In this we have been greatly aided by the rapid growth of our internal commerce, through which the demand for currency has been greatly enlarged and its value appreciated. Your memorialists strongly desire that this progress toward specie payments may continue without interruption, and that the goal may be reached at the earliest period consistent with the healthful activity of our commerce and other branches of productive industry; but they are firmly persuaded that it would be a fatal error to attempt it now, or even to fix an early future day at which it shall take place. We are not yet ready for such a step, because our currency is still largely in excess of the impassable limits of a convertible currency; and all financial history proves that every attempt at resumption, under similar conditions, has proved a disastrous failure. Two memorable instances may be cited.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S EXPERIENCE.

The Bank of England suspended specie payments in the year 1797, and remained in that condition for a quarter of a century. Up to the time of suspension the circulating medium of Great Britain averaged about $10 50 per capita. After that event the banks gradually increased their issues of currency up to the close of the war in 1815, when the total circulation of paper and silver tokens amounted to $13 per capita. During this long period the premium on gold gradually advanced as the currency expanded; but, after the final overthrow of Napoleon, that premium nearly disappeared, without any contraction of the currency. This led to the general belief that the Bank of England had only to provide the usual gold reserve and then resume, without first restoring the currency to its former limits of $10 50 per capita. The bank accordingly fortified itself by the purchase and collection of a large amount of bullion, and then announced that specie payments would be resumed on the 1st of October, 1817. When its doors were opened on that day the bullion dealers stepped in, took advantage of the exchanges, and sent more than half its gold reserve to the continent. Fortunately for the bank, Parliament was in session, and promptly passed a bill restraining the bank from further redemption of its notes. This, be it remembered, was after the large accumulation of bullion in Great Britain had effaced the premium on gold; and yet, from the redundancy of the currency, the coffers of the bank would have been promptly emptied but for the interposition of Parliament.

It was not until four years later, when the bank had contracted its issues by the withdrawal from circulation of upward of £7,000,000, and the country banks probably in like proportion, that the bank found it feasible to resume and maintain specie payment. To accomplish it even then required, during the four intervening years, a degree of contraction so rigorous that it produced great distress and innumerable bankruptcies. And yet the currency of Great Britain at its highest degree of expansion during the bank's suspension did not exceed $13 per capita, while ours is now $14 50 per capita. What could more clearly demonstrate the impossibility of an early resumption here?

A HOME ILLUSTRATION.

An equally convincing illustration of the futility and the injurious consequences of all efforts at resumption, while the currency is unduly expanded, is presented in our own financial history. During the year 1836 our banks so largely increased their issue of paper that our volume of currency reached $13 per capita. This engendered wild speculation, which, in its turn, brought about the reaction of 1837 and the consequent suspension of specie payments. The stringent contraction incident to that memorable crisis, aggravated as it was by a premature effort to resume, caused great distress and pecuniary embarrassment throughout the Union. So paralyzing were its effects on business that it required an unprecedented contraction of the currency and several years of languishing industry to reestablish our prosperity.

From these illustrations it will be seen that the national laws of trade, which ordain the limits of a convertible currency, not only enforce their own decrees but inflict a penalty for their violation.

Our present financial condition is even less favorable for early resumption than was that of Great Britain or that of the United States at the time of the abortive efforts referred to. Our currency is more inflated to-day than was that of either country at the periods referred to. Our supply of coin is also smaller in proportion to our volume of paper currency, and its premium much higher. Our scale of prices for labor and commodities has not yet been reduced in proportion to the reduction of our per capita volume of currency, and, most important of all, the severity of our financial crisis has greatly impaired all mercantile credit and confidence. If Congress, in the face of all these insuperable obstacles, and in defiance of the teachings of financial history, should appoint an early day for resumption, it is safe to predict that the immediate effects would be an aggravation and prolongation of existing financial embarrassment, and its ultimate effect an indefinite postponement of resumption. In the judgment of your memorialists the legislative action most needed at the present time is that which will best secure the prompt restoration of public confidence in our financial future. This confidence has been violently and unnecessarily shaken. Our present currency is the best we have ever had. Under it our national prosperity has been greater than ever before. Our volume of circulation has been less disturbed by violent and sudden changes than ever before.

THE RECENT PANIC.

There has been a gradual appreciation in its value or purchasing power, and we have been unusually exempt until now from financial panics and crises. It is confidently believed that the present one might have been readily averted, through the prompt interposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, by his tendering to the associated banks of this city the temporary use of a portion of his legal-tender notes. It is by analogous but more illegal methods that the British Government arrests such crises, and averts their injurious consequences by suspending the Bank act. Even the associate banks of this City might have promptly arrested this crisis and rendered it harmless, if they had had the courage and wisdom manifested by the Bank of England in the memorable panic of 1825. The crisis was engendered by an era of the wildest speculation recorded in commercial history, and it consequently produced a crisis infinitely more intense than that from which we are now suffering. It produced a violent run upon the bank for coin, and equally urgent applications for discounts. Both were promptly and liberally met; so liberally, in fact, that at the end of twenty days the bank had reduced its coin below £1,000,000, and had increased its discounts £22,000,000; but confidence was restored, and the crisis ended. Had our banks pursued a similar policy at the commencement of our present difficulties, the panic would have been mainly confined to our City, and its force broken in two days, as was that of 1860 by similar means.

WHAT IS NOW NEEDED.

Your memorialists respectfully suggest that in their view of the matter, all that seems to be needed to secure a restoration of confidence and the revival of productive industry is:

First—That the present legal limit of greenbacks and national bank notes shall be neither increased nor diminished until after a resumption of specie payments shall have taken place.

Second—That the present legal reserves of national banks shall remain intact.

Third—That the national banks of the City of New-York, through a committee of their own choosing, shall have power to establish for themselves a uniform rate of discount, and to change it whenever, in their judgment, the general interests of commerce and finance demand it; and that all other national banks have the right to charge the rate of discount established for the time being by the said committee.

Fourth—That Congress authorize the issue of $100,000,000 of United States currency bonds, bearing 3 65-100 per cent. interest, or some higher rate, convertible at the pleasure of the holder into legal tenders; provided, however, that the maximum of legal tenders outstanding shall at no time exceed the present legal limit.

It is believed that these are the only measures necessary to the prompt restoration of confidence and the revival of business. They will tend to give more elasticity to our currency, and at the same time to preserve its gradual appreciation, and thus to secure the return to specie payments within the ensuing three years. If we can accomplish this without interrupting our progress in wealth, we shall have accomplished more than any other nation has ever done. GEORGE OPDYKE.

STEAM-BOAT INSPECTION.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE SERVICE.

The following is an abstract of the report of the operations of the steam-boat inspection service for the year:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Steam-boat Inspection Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873:

* * * * *

OFFICERS AND CLERKS OF THE SERVICE.

On the 30th of June the Steam-boat Inspection Service consisted of the following officers and clerks, viz:

One Supervising Inspector General.
Ten Supervising Inspectors.
Thirty-six Inspectors of Hulls.
Thirty-six Inspectors of Boilers.
Four Assistant Inspectors of Hulls.
Seven Assistant Inspectors of Boilers.
Eight Clerks to Local Boards.
Making a total of 102 officers and clerks, whose aggregate salaries amount to $167,400 per annum.

* * * * *

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The books of the Warrant Division make the following exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the service, under the act of Feb. 28, 1871, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, viz.:

Receipts	$259,092 56
Expenses	221,917 50
Receipts over expenditures	$37,175 06

Referring to the fact that the revenue derived under act of Feb. 28, 1871, stands appropriated by section 66 of said act for the payment of the expenses of the service, it is here remarked, in connection with the foregoing statement, that the present system of supplying locks to Inspectors for the purpose of securing safety-valves and steam-recording gauges affects the figures presented above to a considerable extent, in that the locks are ordered and paid for by the department out of the steam-boat revenue, upon their delivery to the Inspectors, and the proceeds from their sale subsequently deposited into the Treasury as steam-boat fees, as they are sold by the Inspectors. Thus the amount of receipts stated above should be reduced by the extent of the amount received from sales of locks, and the expenditures reduced by that of the amount advanced or paid for the same out of the revenue.

* * * * *

It will thus be seen that the actual receipts of the service have exceeded its actual expenditures over $30,000. The financial results of the year, therefore, are highly gratifying and satisfactory.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors held their last annual meeting in this City on the 15th of January, at which several additional rules and regulations were adopted, all of which were approved by your predecessor. A number of different kinds of instruments and apparatus were also examined and approved for use on steam vessels.

* * * * *

SPECIAL MEETING.

In view of the appointment of a new Supervising Inspector General, March 18, 1873, and three new Supervising Inspectors since the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Board, it was deemed expedient to convene the new board in special session for the purpose of reorganizing standing committees thereof and having certain changes made in the then existing rules and regulations which seemed to me necessary. This session was accordingly held in Washington on the 15th of April last, and was attended by all the members of the Board.

At this meeting new standing committees were appointed, and the previous rules and regulations were all reconsidered, amended, modified, condensed, and properly classified under distinctive headings, all of which received your approval, except two of the rules, which were expunged.

After a very harmonious session of twelve days, the board adjourned *sine die* on the 26th of April, and the meeting is believed to have been productive of great benefit, both to the inspection service and the steam-boat interest generally. New and old members of the board met and became acquainted with each other, and an interchange of opinions concerning the Steam-boat law, and rules and regulations adopted thereunder, resulted in a mutual understanding relative to their future administration.

CASUALTIES.

The year 1872 proved a disastrous one to life and property on water. One hundred and ninety-two casualties were reported as having occurred to steam vessels, by which 306 lives are known to have been lost, and, as nearly as could be ascertained, resulting in the loss of property to the amount of $4,008,143. Property amounting to $2,023,528, and 198 lives were lost through casualties by fire alone, showing the urgent necessity of still greater precautions being taken to guard against that destructive element on steam vessels.

Notwithstanding the steam marine of the country has suffered severely by reason of casualties, I am pleased to state that a constant increase in the tonnage thereof has continued. Seventy-two new steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 11,966, were added to the several inspection districts during the year 1872.

Among these were the iron steamers of the new American Steam-ship Line of Philadelphia. These steamers seem to have given an impetus to commerce which it is hoped may result in the establishment of other lines, and in the building of an increased number of steam-ships in this country which shall traverse the seas under the American flag, and thus aid in the restoration of the prestige of our commerce on the ocean.

STEAMERS INSPECTED AND OFFICERS LICENSED.

During the year ending June 30, there had been inspected by the various local boards 3,653 steam vessels of all classes, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,018,484. Certificates of licenses were also issued to 3,447 masters, 1,125 mates, 3,500 pilots, and 6,426 engineers.

During the calendar year 1872, 3,444 steamers were inspected, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,018,484, and licenses issued to 2,882 masters, 1,037 mates, 3,845 pilots, and 6,266 engineers.

My best efforts have been devoted to insure a faithful administration of the Steam-boat law and the rules and regulations thereunder.

The supervising and local Inspectors have been frequently notified to exercise great care and caution in their examinations as to the safety of all vessels, and to institute a rigid examination into the character and qualifications of all applicants for positions as masters, mates, pilots, and engineers; also to revoke all licenses of officers who have been found to be inefficient or negligent in the performance of their duties. This caution, we believe, has resulted in greatly reducing the number of casualties and the loss of life and property.

* * * * * * * *

(Signed,) D. D. SMITH,
Supervising Inspector General.

TAX AND ASSESSMENT SEARCHES.

A matter in which a decision was rendered, yesterday, by Judge Larremore, in the Court of Common Pleas, is one of considerable interest to the City, as it is also to members of the Bar. A lawyer, alleging that in the pursuit of the legitimate duties of his profession, he was denied access to the records of taxes and assessments in order to search for incumbrances of that character on property concerning which he was to certify title, asked for a mandamus to compel the Controller to allow such access. The order asked for was granted. The Controller, in refusing the permission originally, disclaims any intention to throw obstacles in the way of members of the Bar required to make a legitimate search for incumbrances on any certain piece of property; but he complains that through the multiplicity of laws passed year after year in relation to the subject of assessments, it is rarely possible that some point cannot be taken which will invalidate them; that, under these circumstances, some lawyers have made it a practice to search the records in order to discover any such errors, and having discovered them, communicate with the property-owners, and offer to take proceedings to set the assessments aside for half the amount thereof, or half such amount as the reduction made therein. In this way it has resulted that the City has got some nine millions of its bonds out, which the money has not come into the Controller's hands to pay, but which would have been received but for these proceedings. To stop these speculative searches, therefore, by which the City is being constantly deprived of its revenues and saddled with costs, is the Controller's object in the restrictions he has sought to impose, and not by any means to interfere with the members of the profession in the prosecution of legitimate searches.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting, Andrew Grogan, charged with snatching a lady's pocket-book, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Charles Somers, colored, a member of the Spencer Grays, charged with snatching a watch chain from Patrick Shannon, of No. 884 Sixth avenue, on the night of the 28th October, was convicted and sent to State Prison for three years....John Lynch pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Six months in the Penitentiary....Charles Franklin and Peter Jerome pleaded guilty to attempted larceny from the person, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Thos. Collins pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Two years and six months in State Prison....Wm. Dorsey pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Six months in the Penitentiary....Thos. Muller, charged with assaulting a peddler named Thos. Collier, at the corner of Greene and Amity streets, on the 25th of October, and taking from him, by force, a gold watch, two silver watches and $40 in money, was tried and acquitted. The prisoner was remanded to answer a charge of larceny brought by the same complainant. ....John Harmon, a seaman, indicted for stealing $85 from a watchman named Joseph A. Graham, of No. 28 Canal street, was convicted, and sent to State Prison for four years....John Anderson pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person. Two years and six months in State Prison....Chas. McEvoy pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence....Isaac De Costa pleaded guilty to larceny from the person. State Prison two years.... Wm. Blair pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Two years in the Penitentiary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the rooms of the Metropolitan National Bank at 2:30 P. M. yesterday, W. A. Booth, Esq., President, in the chair. The report of Mr. C. L. Brace, Secretary, was read. It contained an earnest recommendation in favor of a system of enforced education for children, and a proposal for the establishment of a law for "half-time schools," such as an ordinance of the Common Council or an act of the Legislature, requiring all children engaged in street trades or as musicians to carry with them, and to show on the order of any policeman, a certificate of any schoolteacher that they had been at least during one session each school day in a school during the preceding three months. If the child cannot show such certificate he is to be arrested by the policeman and taken before some court, which shall, according to its judgment, either sentence him to some reformatory as a vagrant or release him on sufficient guarantee that he will in future attend some "half-time school." Under such an act, every bootblack, peddler, street-sweeper, newsboy, or newsgirl, and street-musician, would be forced to be in school one session each day of the week. The padroni would be obliged to educate their little apprentices; and these, as soon as they learned English, would understand their rights, and would set themselves free, or be freed by others. The Trustees, therefore, earnestly recommend their friends to impress upon legislators the benefits that would be derived from a "Half-time School law." The Secretary summed up the work of the society during the year just passed as being without precedent. Some 12,000 homeless boys and girls had been brought under the reformatory influences of the society. One of the best means of influence in these establishments is given through the aid of philanthropic citizens, several of whom are Trustees of the society, who assist regularly in the religious meetings, and otherwise promote the efficiency of the lodging-houses. About 9,000 children of another class attend the industrial schools. This class embraces the children having homes, but who are exceedingly destitute, and often engaged part of the time in street trades or in work at home, many being daughters of poor widows or of sick or disabled parents, or orphans taking charge of a needy band of brothers and sisters. Some fifteen night schools have been opened during the year, and have done a vast deal of good among hundreds of the poor children employed by day. The crowning work of the society, however, has been its emigration. During the past year nearly 3,200 children have been secured and sent away to good homes and positions elsewhere, a majority to the West.

A great work is to be accomplished yet, however, and the Trustees earnestly recommend the passage by the Legislature of a "bill to protect factory children." The interests of nearly 100,000 children in this City and its suburbs employed at a tender age in shops and factories are involved in the fate of such a law. The aid of the charitable is also earnestly solicited for the erection of a lodging-house for poor destitute children in the neighborhood of East Thirty-fourth street and First avenue. The following statistics included in the report of the Secretary will be of interest as showing the number of children provided with homes and employment during the year:

Boys	1,678
Girls	1,460
Men	257
Women	311
Total	3,701
Last year	3,462
This year	3,701
Excess for 1873	239

The report of the Secretary also includes an interesting sketch of the various lodging-houses and branch societies connected with the Children's Aid Society, and reports most of them in a fair condition, but in need of funds for their maintenance and support in future. The Girls' Lodging-house, at No. 27 St. Mark's place, has, during the year, trained quite a number of girls for housekeepers; the sewing-machine school here turned out during the year 933 operators. The Newsboys' Lodging-house, Nos. 49 and 51 Park place, is to be removed after the 1st of January to Chambers and Duane streets. During twenty years, 107,031 boys have been trained in this institution, and over 700,000 been furnished with lodgings. The institution is doing, and is destined to continue to do, a vast amount of good. Eight hundred and seventy-two boys were admitted to the Eighteenth Street Lodging-house, No. 211 West Eighteenth street, during the year, and many provided with meals as well as lodgings. The Rivington Street Lodging-house, Nos. 325 and 327 Rivington street, near the East River, has been during the year ordered to supply accommodations to the destitute. Over 1,000 boys were lodged here during the year. The Eleventh Ward Lodging-house, located near Avenue C, has been enlarged, at considerable expense, and furnished accommodations for 478 boys, between the ages of fourteen and fifteen, during the year. The report then gives an interesting résumé of the work done by the industrial schools in the City. About 9,584 children were on the rolls, but the average attendance during the year was 3,437. No sectarian doctrines are taught in the schools, and wherever children are sufficiently improved, or whenever it happens that the children's parents become better off, they are sent out to the public schools. Last year 693 were thus advanced.

The industrial schools mentioned in the report and directly supported by the Children's Aid Society are the following:

Name and Location.	No. on Rolls.	Average Attendance.
Cottage Place School	443	106
East River School	404	198
Hudson River School	334	129
Avenue B School	257	102
German School	896	227
Italian School	445	276
Lord School	213	139
Fifty-third Street School	986	263
Park School	681	242
Fifty-second Street School	533	175
Phelps School	346	103
Newsboys' Evening School	350	100
Girls' Industrial School	295	98
Fourth Ward School	340	86
Fifth Ward School	391	152
Avenue C School	530	195
Eleventh Ward School	529	245
Thirteenth Ward School	414	165
Fourteenth Ward School	582	230
Sixteenth Ward School	475	195
Water Street School	140	42
Total	9,584	3,477

Besides a simple, cheap meal given to the children at noon each day, they are supplied with more or less needful clothing. And the girls are taught, also, to sew and make their own clothes by the volunteer teachers. Within the last year they have made 2,296 garments, and have had given them at school 4,427, besides 1,181 pairs of shoes.

The total cost of twenty-one day and fifteen evening schools last year, employing seventy-six paid teachers, was $68,092 69. This expenditure embraces not only tuition, but the outlay of a meal daily; for cloth, garments, and shoes, for furniture, books, and coal. The Italian school, No. 46 Franklin street, is in a very fair condition, and has done great good during the year; 445 scholars are enrolled on the list of attendants. The Secretary, in conclusion, refers to the fact that so many poor children had again during the past year enjoyed the delightful picnics and excursions provided for them by THE NEW-YORK TIMES Fund, some 3,000 or more of the children cared for by the Children's Aid Society sharing in the pleasures of the excursions.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The annual report of John E. Williams, Esq., Treasurer of the society, was next read, showing a statement of receipts and payments for the year, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1872		$3,394 68
City and County of New-York, for 1872		23,383 33
City and County of New-York, for 1873		46,666 66
Board of Education for industrial schools		15,683 78
Wm. A. Pond, executor of estate of late John Mayell		1,000 00
Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute		5,000 00
Mrs. Eliza Porter of Homeworth, Ohio, (sale of fowls raised by her)		5 00
Edward Matthews, for emigration		1,000 00
Legacy from estate of Thos. C. Moore, deceased—less tax		482 91
Coupons of bonds, Evansville and Crawfordville Railroad		9,310 00
Ditto of other bonds and interest		1,810 20
Alanson Morehouse, Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y.	$1,000 00	
Alanson Morehouse, Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y.	1,000 00	2,000 00
Executors of will of Mrs. Mary E. C. Van Horne		10,000 00
Girls' fair in New-York	$300 00	
Girls' fair in Irvington	47 50	347 50
Total		$116,639 88
From other sources—hundreds of individuals, Sabbath-schools, &c.		68,586 64
Total		$185,620 70

(Received, during the year, from bills payable—for temporary loans—$98,000, now paid off in full.)

PAYMENTS.

For industrial schools—twenty-one day and fifteen evening schools, (employing seventy-six teachers)	$68,092 69
For payments on account of special charities	1,200 38
For payments on account of "Sick Children's Fund"	977 23
For Newsboys' Lodging-house	16,793 46
For Girls' Lodging-house	4,061 32
For Eleventh Ward Lodging-house	4,070 55
For Sixteenth Ward Lodging-house	4,577 34
For Rivington Street Lodging-house	7,821 06
For improvements in Girls' Lodging-house	1,626 64
For improvements in Eleventh Ward Lodging-house	4,490 43
For interest on sundry loans during the year	548 11
For reading-rooms	363 33
For salaries of executive officers (five)	8,281 04
For salaries of Superintendent of Schools and five visitors	5,478 57
For emigration account	[illegible] 92
For general expenses, printing, rent, &c.	5,588 04
Total	$171,058 11
Feb. 24—Paid for New-York City and Memphis city bonds	[illegible]7,000 00
March 17—Paid amount invested for account Italian Building Fund	[illegible] 00
Nov. 1—Balance of cash on hand	[illegible] 59
Total	[illegible] 70

Since 1853, $1,424,046 30 has been expended by the society. A memorandum at the foot of the account for "receipts" for the year just closed shows the amount borrowed during the year to meet the ordinary expenses of the society from time to time in anticipation of income, and also exhibits the gratifying result that all such advances have been liquidated, and current expenses paid in full, leaving the society out of debt at the end of the year. The report also refers at some length to certain matters referred to in the Secretary's report, and to the action of the Board of Trustees recently held, at which it was resolved, in view of a resolution passed Feb. 11, 1873, to relinquish the bequest made by Mr. Greeley to the society.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were referred to the Trustees, with power to publish such portions as they may think proper.

Messrs. Nelson T. Hewitt, J. H. Williams, Chas. E. Whitehead, David H. Jaques, and Chas. P. Kirkland were then elected Trustees for the ensuing year, to fill vacancies, after which the board adjourned. The new Board of Trustees met soon after, and re-elected the old officers to serve the ensuing year.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES.

The following is the complete official vote for Governor of Wisconsin at the late election, compared with that cast for the same officer in 1871:

Counties.	1871. Washburn, Rep.	1871. Doolittle, Dem.	1873. Washburn, Rep.	1873. Taylor, Dem.
Adams	719	227	642	125
Ashland	40	16	61	301
Barron	191	35	356	169
Bayfield	75	38	102	12
Brown	1336	1789	1296	2030
Buffalo	1156	507	639	1105
Burnett	198	22	247	12
Calumet	636	1130	508	1357
Chippewa	696	831	587	879
Clark	377	164	362	429
Columbia	2248	1578	2001	1509
Crawford	814	916	681	1112
Dane	4171	3865	3760	4295
Dodge	2538	4575	1828	4562
Door	578	160	538	213
Douglas	58	69	19	70
Dunn	1133	523	687	622
Eau Claire	1409	860	810	1122
Fond du Lac	3596	3875	2932	3926
Grant	3154	1971	2405	2104
Green	1757	984	1402	1366
Green Lake	1299	610	895	602
Iowa	1457	1632	1334	1549
Jackson	608	356	489	515
Jefferson	2225	2867	1630	2950
Juneau	1080	829	1110	909
Kenosha	1051	901	862	942
Kewaunee	321	669	181	807
La Crosse	1798	1374	2147	1458
Lafayette	1616	1612	1294	1430
Manitowoc	1452	1333	851	2715
Marathon	218	780	317	779
Marquette	582	971	345	739
Milwaukee	3690	5631	2837	10435
Monroe	1209	914	1267	1134
Oconto	662	310	710	790
Outagamie	1219	1746	1081	2092
Ozaukee	295	1574	235	1839
Pepin	577	237	431	303
Pierce	1223	534	687	741
Polk	561	182	524	223
Portage	899	535	1044	549
Racine	2073	1659	1888	2138
Richland	1401	1009	1148	1066
Rock	3661	1504	3347	1279
St. Croix	1181	1015	1023	1171
Sauk	1832	891	1550	1115
Shawano	191	259	198	415
Sheboygan	1927	1943	1449	2480
Trempealeau	988	294	923	339
Vernon	1686	416	1706	547
Walworth	2908	1270	2482	1075
Washington	666	2371	463	2384
Waukesha	2413	2529	2086	2641
Waupaca	1575	381	1542	902
Waushara	1500	344	1270	413
Winnebago	3005	2019	2858	2591
Wood*	340	328	226	328
Total	78301	68910	66224	81635

The total vote, 147,859, is 45,808 less than in 1868, and 43,615 less than in 1872. The vote for Taylor falls 3,075 below that given for Greeley, and 3,072 below Seymour's vote in 1868. Gov. Washburn's vote is 42,633 less than Grant received in 1868, and 38,773 less than he received in 1872. The vote for the remaining candidates on the general ticket was as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Lieutenant Governor	67208	80212
Secretary of State	67110	80339
Treasurer	66474	80849
Attorney General	67921	79594
State Superintendent	67137	80147
Commissioner of Immigration	66554	80600

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

THE CONTEST ON TUESDAY NEXT—LIST OF CANDIDATES.

In accordance with a special act passed by the last Legislature Texas will elect, on Tuesday next, Dec. 2, its executive and legislative officers and minor officials. Few elections have been held in the State since the war. The present Governor, who is nominated for re-election, was chosen in 1869, holding his office four years. Last Fall the election for Presidential electors lasted four days, and resulted as follows: Grant, 47,406; Greeley, 66,500; O'Conor, 2,580. The vote for Governor in 1869 was: Davis, Republican, 39,838; Hamilton, Conservative, 39,055. The present campaign is being vigorously contested, the struggle being a square one between the Republicans and the Democrats.

The two tickets for State officers are in detail as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Edmund J. Davis.	Richard Coke.
Lieut. Governor	Robert H. Taylor.	R. B. Hubbard.
Controller	J. W. Thomas.	Stephen H. Darden.
Treasurer	A. T. Monroe.	A. J. Dorn.
Land Com'er	Jacob Kuechler.	J. J. Groos.
School Sup't	A. B. Norton.	O. N. Hollingsworth.

THE RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

Yesterday a committee of railroad engineers waited upon Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, Vice President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in reference to a proposed reduction in their wages by the company. Mr. Vanderbilt says that, owing to the stoppage or partial stoppage of several hundred mills, and to the depressed condition of affairs generally, which, of course, affected railroad freights, the company found it necessary some time ago to reduce the wages of all their employes ten per cent., with the exception of the engineers and firemen. These they did not touch, as they belong to the "Brotherhood of Engineers," which is a very powerful body, and if their wages had been reduced a strike would have been the result. The other employes, seeing that there was no reduction made in the pay of the engineers, objected to the reduction made, and strongly remonstrated against it. Mr. Vanderbilt saw the justice of their protest, and ten days ago gave notice to the engineers that a revision of their pay would have to be made. They now receive $3 50 per 100 miles traveled, and are also paid $3 50 per day for Sundays and all other days on which they perform no work. Mr. Vanderbilt proposes to pay them in future only for work actually performed, which he says will make a difference of about twelve per cent. on the gross amount now paid. He claims that it is only a matter of justice to the company, in view of the reduced traffic, to make this reduction, and that it is one which the engineers cannot reasonably object to. Many of the engineers now average about 150 miles a day, which would make their pay over $5. Some of them do not make so much, but the average is between $4 and $5. Matters were not finally arranged at yesterday's interview, but Mr. Vanderbilt says that he has no doubt the engineers will comply with the new terms.

ROBBING A JERSEY CITY CHURCH IN DAYLIGHT.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, Officer Sullivan, of the Second Precinct, Jersey City, was on duty on Pavonia avenue when his attention was attracted to the fact that two men were acting in a suspicious manner about the Centenary Methodist Church. On going to the place he found two men inside, who, on seeing him, rushed out the door and attempted to escape up Pavonia avenue. The officer gave chase and succeeded in arresting both men. They proved to be brothers, James and John Monroe, who are known to have been at the head of a gang of New-York thieves who have been for some time operating in Jersey City. The men will doubtless be sent to the State Prison. On their arrest they gave information which will probably lead to the arrest of others of the gang to which they belonged.

THE HARLEM BOILER DISASTER.

The inquest in the Harlem boiler explosion case was resumed yesterday. Capt. Yule testified that he did not know it was the duty of his Sanitary Police to search after boilers which had not been tested. Isaac C. Buckhout, of White Plains, testified that he was supervising engineer of the Fourth avenue improvement. The engineers had no power to say whether the work would be done by steam or horse-power. Hanford Horton, examining engineer of the Sanitary Police, testified that he had licensed Barnum. Thought the steam in the boiler was superheated at the time of the explosion. Jacob M. Long, Superintendent of the Harlem Gas Works, saw the boiler just before the explosion. There was a full head of steam on, and the furnace-doors were closed. Officer Rheinisch testified to having seen a boy in sole charge of the boiler on several occasions. Albert J. Griswold, in charge of a steam drill at One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Fourth avenue, testified that he was frequently left in charge of the boiler there, Barnum, the engineer, being absent nearly all the time. The inquest was then adjourned until this morning.

OREGON POLITICS.

The Democratic nomination for Governor of Oregon is exciting the attention of the press of that State. The Portland *Bulletin* says that in the eastern counties Hon. Thomas H. Cann is prominently mentioned as a competitor with Gov. Grover for the nomination, and that the contest in the Democratic Party is believed to lie between these two. The *Bulletin* adds: "It is understood that Mr. Cann has recently revised his opinions and principles so as to make them suit present and prospective emergencies."

ALABAMA.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE STATE TREASURY.

THE COTTON CROP—WHY ITS PRODUCT IS SMALL—HOW NORTHERN CAPITAL SHOULD BE EMPLOYED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1873.

In less time than it takes this to reach New-York, the Legislature of Alabama will have met and proceeded to work, and although there may not be a very great amount of important business before the honorable legislators, what there is will be enough to bother the wisest head among them. All of Alabama's requirements just now may be comprehended under one head, viz., the want of money. Like a great many people, the State of Alabama, for several years past, has been engaged in the effort to solve that problem in finance which is as difficult as squaring the circle in mathematics—how to make one dollar do the work of two, or rather, in this case, how to make no dollar at all do the work of thousands. For months the Treasury of this unhappy State has been as empty as though it had been swept with a new broom. Everybody seems to feel that there are but two ways of getting out of the difficulty—taxation or repudiation. Nevertheless, it should be added, to the honor of the people here, that the latter alternative is not so much as even hinted at. There seems to be a firm determination on the part of all to restore the credit of the State, and bring Alabama up to her normal condition of financial and commercial prosperity. Here may be mentioned some of the obstacles against which the people, not only of this, but of some other Southern States, have had to contend. Although the cotton crop, taken throughout the South, has occasionally been good in this section and in many others, there has not been more than one or two good crops "since the surrender." Floods, or the cotton worm, or destruction in some form or other, has found its way into the fields, and left the planters, big and little, to gather only about half a crop. Just now, after the dreadful scourge of the cotton worm, the "panic" has caused the price of cotton to be depressed below the point which enables the planters to make a reasonable profit—so low as almost to occasion, in many cases, actual loss on the year's outlay. Such planting as that not only does not pay, but it has a fearfully discouraging effect. However, if these repeated disasters shall cause the planters to leave off trying to make such enormous cotton crops, and shall teach them how much more profitable it will be in the long run to plant more corn, and thus enable them to feed themselves and their horses, cows, and hogs with their own productions, instead of bringing food from the West, a point will be turned that will open a better prospect for the future. The truth is, the land in the cotton-raising States is fast becoming worn out, so far as cotton is concerned. For the last thirty or forty years, with no alteration, crop after crop of cotton has been gathered from fields, to which not one ounce of any fertilizer has been returned, and the result is that fields that years ago yielded two bales to the acre, now yield only half a bale. The people are beginning to see this, and would be glad to use fertilizers if they had the money to buy with. But there's the rub. The poverty of the Southern people after the war, still clings to them. This is the truth, when spoken of the masses—isolated instances of rich Southerners are the exceptions. It has been hard for the old generation of slave-holders to learn the new ways necessary to make money in the new times. It is easy enough to say that Northern energy, under like circumstances, would have speedily built up the waste places. But Northern energy has been educated to build up waste places, and even then those who exert that energy must be surrounded, to some extent, by familiar conditions. Certain it is, that too often when Northern energy backed by Northern capital, has come down here to buy plantations to raise cotton, energy and capital have both, in some way, disappeared, and left not a wreck behind. The reason was simply that no man can do what he don't know how to do; and when Northern men tried to raise cotton, they attempted what was beyond their knowledge, and put themselves in the power of the negroes who made them believe that nobody hoed in the cotton-fields in damp weather, and such like nonsense, till the grass caused the inevitable failure. The proper use of Northern capital in the South is in establishing manufactures and developing the mineral resources of the country. There are splendid opportunities offering themselves for judicious investment all the time, and all that is needed to make the South rich and prosperous is just such use of Northern capital.

PIRATES IN EASTERN SEAS.

The *Penang Gazette* of Oct. 4 contains the following intelligence: "In accordance with the intention announced in our last issue, Her Majesty's ship Thalia met Her Majesty's ship Midge at the mouth of the Larut River on the night of the 19th of September, and, after a consultation between the Captains of the two vessels, the Midge and the Rajah Muntri's yacht proceeded up the river early on the morning of the 20th, towing the boats which were destined to take part in the intended action. At about 11 o'clock preparations were made for going into action; the boats left the Midge led by the galley of the Thalia, under Capt. Woolcombe's command, to attack the stockade; the Midge opened fire immediately, and the Chinese in the stockade returned it, assisted by the guns from three heavy war-junks which were anchored close by. Shortly after the Rajah's yacht, with Capt. Grant in command, steamed close up to the fort and anchored. The Midge in the meantime, somehow or other—owing, we believe, to a change of the tide—got ashore, and was for a time exposed broadside on to the fire of the enemy. A boat was immediately sent out with an anchor, under Mr. Ellis, of the Thalia, who laid it out in a most plucky manner, under the fire of the stockade, and the vessel was taken out of her dangerous position. At about 1 o'clock all the boats were mustered under the shelter of the Rajah's yacht, and she steamed up into a favorable position where at a given signal a simultaneous attack was made on the fort, the stockade, and the junks. The scene which ensued is described as being more than ordinarily exciting and brilliant. Capt. Woolcombe led the attack, and was seen standing in the stern sheets of his boat waving his drawn sword urging his men on the boats, which, propelled as fast as muscle and eagerness could, were soon up to the positions that they were respectively to attack. The assault is said to have been most daringly made. The Chinese fought to the last, but were no match for the impetuous onslaught made upon them by the blue jackets, and one after another the fort, the three junks, and the stockade surrendered. Later in the day the boats, after destroying the forts and stockades, spiking the guns and burning the junks, proceeded up the river in company with the yacht; they came up with a war-junk and burnt her, destroyed another stockade, and captured a second junk. After this two of the heads of the Sing Engs boarded the yacht and unconditionally surrendered themselves and their force, mustering some 4,000 strong. The doctor on board the Midge was directed to attend to the wounded of the enemy, and did his best to alleviate their sufferings. The boats subsequently made their way to their respective ships. The whole force engaged under Capt. Woolcombe's command in this assault only amounted to 130 men. The loss on the side of the Chinese, as far as could be estimated, amounted to about 200 killed and wounded."

AN IRASCIBLE ECCLESIASTIC.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, under date of Nov. 11, writes: "M. Sarcey, who is always on the watch to protect us from the tyranny of the ecclesiastical arm, draws attention to-day to a curious case which has just been tried in the Department of the Isère. The writer commences by remarking that in general functionaries are sacrificed for the sake of peace and quietness; he himself was sacrificed some years ago, when he belonged to the University, for venturing to remark that Voltaire was a great writer. The French Prelates, on the contrary, never throw a curé over board, no matter how obnoxious he may become to his flock, and how much tumult may reign in his parish. At the village of Motte-Saint-Martin there resides a fiery Legitimist curé, who turns his pulpit into a platform, and preaches politics. A short time back, discontented with the result of his sermons, he denounced the young men of his congregation as crapulous fellows, adding that their parents would have done well to have smashed their heads at the baptismal font. This language having been found rather too strong, seventeen young men of the parish composed a song which they sang under the curé's windows to the accompaniment of fire-irons, tin-kettles, &c. The anointed of the Lord, as M. Sarcey calls him, was infuriated and menaced his tormentors, and the wise men of the village interfered, and persuaded the serenaders to apologize. The curé refused to listen to any excuses, and having reported the affair to the Archbishop of Grenoble, received instructions to prosecute. The consequence was that the seventeen were tried and condemned to a fine of thirty francs for insulting a clergyman in the exercise of his functions. Before the court the curé admitted that he had used the language complained of, only protesting that he had not said he would have rather seen his little parishioners' heads broken with a mallet—he said it hammer! The Judge had not that case to punish the irascible ecclesiastic for the violence of his language in court. M. Sarcey thinks he will not have a pleasant time of it at Motte-Saint-Martin."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union	84⅛	100	Panama	94
100	do	84⅜	100	North-western	44⅞
1400	do	84⅝	100	do	44⅞
200	do	84½	100	do	44⅞
200	do	84½	100	do	44⅞
500	do	84⅝	100	do	44⅞
100	do	84⅝	100	do	44⅞
100	do	84⅝	100	do	44⅞
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Aida. (Italian Opera).—Mlle. Torriani, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Lion, and To Oblige Benson.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Lewis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Othello.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Sallie Pettingill, Miss Mary Wells.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Edgar Arden.—Mr. Edwin Adams.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Humpty Dumpty Abroad.—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Heyward.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The New Magdalen.—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. H. H. Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Wicked World.—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. M. Rankin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook.—Mr. C. R. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

HOOLEY'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—The Geneva Cross.—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities.—Messrs. Dunworth, N. Seymour, and others.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Stereopticon and Laughing Gas by Messrs. Harts and Colton.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Vocal Concert by the Yale Glee Club.

DOLLY'S OPERA-HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—The Royal Marionettes.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We have reason to believe that the negotiation with Spain has assumed a shape which places the prospect of war at a much greater distance than was the case yesterday. The Spanish Government has, we believe, made known its willingness to surrender the *Virginius*, and salute the flag, and deliver up the survivors among the crew and passengers; in short, to comply substantially with the demands of the United States Government. But it thinks that the question whether or not the *Virginius* was really an American vessel should be decided first. Upon this latter point, the Government is not likely to recede from its original position, namely, that the fact of the *Virginius* carrying duly certified papers, and sailing under the American flag, must be accepted as prima facie proof that she was an American vessel. The question as to her true character must be adjudged in the method prescribed by law and usage, and after she has been delivered up at an American port. It will be observed that, practically, this is the only point now at issue between the two Governments, and we believe that the feeling in Washington, at a late hour last night, was that Spain would yield, and that thus the firm requirements of our Government would be acceded to.

There can be no doubt that the State Department has conducted this negotiation with a skill and discretion, and yet with a firmness and a careful regard for the national honor, which will insure for it the warmest approbation of the nation. Every demand which was founded on justice or reason has been consistently pressed from first to last. There may be people here and there who were anxious for war at any price; but the majority of the nation would not have supported the Government if it had yielded to their clamors. It would be impossible to carry on a correspondence with any foreign power if the filibustering element in the country were permitted to dictate it. We have demanded ample reparation for the outrage committed—a reparation which covers every point in which the United States have been wronged. We repeat our confident prediction that when all the papers are laid before the public, it will be found that the Secretary of State and the Government have been jealous of the honor of their country, and have asked for, and we trust obtained, reparation which will thoroughly satisfy every sensible man in the Union.

It ought to be understood that the Spanish Government expresses its perfect willingness to comply with our demands—is even, as it declares, firmly resolved to comply with them; but that it is still convinced that the *Virginius* was not an American vessel. Nor will its position on this point excite much surprise, when it is known that the *Virginius* does not answer to the description of her given in her own papers. In her register she is described as a one-masted steamer with a scrolled head. She is now a two-masted steamer with a square head. The real truth is that she was altered at Aspinwall, after her register was entered at this port. Still, the Spanish Government had some ground for believing that she carried forged papers. Even in that case, however, it had no right to seize the vessel and try and condemn her on the high seas. Upon that point our Government has been very firm, and is not likely to recede from it. The demands of the Government were precise in the first instance, and have not been modified in any way. It appears now that the authorities at Madrid are gradually conceding all the claims made, and we believe we shall not be found wrong in asserting that the negotiations on their side have been conducted in a spirit of great deference to the United States, and that not a word has come from them which could give offense to the most delicate susceptibilities even of the party which called for our Government to go to war right or wrong, reparation or no reparation.

Sheriff Brennan thinks that "no humane man" will grudge Tweed a few days of comfortable leisure at the Tombs in which to arrange his affairs before beginning his twelve years' sojourn on Blackwell's Island. There are certainly some trifling objections to this kind of humanity. In the first place, Tweed was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail, and the Sheriff has got no more right to abridge that sentence by three days than he has to abridge it by three years. In the next place, Tweed is using his leisure apparently for the purpose of cheating the people of New-York out of all chance of getting back a portion of the money which he has stolen. It would be just as "humane" for Sheriff Brennan to allow a burglar to hold a few days' levee of his pals in the Tombs, with the view of advantageously disposing of purloined plate, as it is to allow Tweed the opportunity of bestowing on his relatives the property purchased out of the plunder of the City Treasury. The District Attorney is of opinion that there is a point at which Tweed's further detention in the Tombs may become a breach of official duty, and may subject the Sheriff to indictment. Has not that point been reached already?

The death is announced of an old and honored public servant, Azariah C. Flagg. It is fourteen years ago since Mr. Flagg retired from the Controllership of this City, with an unblemished name and a record in which his enemies could point to no stain. When his portrait was, two years ago, substituted for that of Tweed, in a prominent position on the walls of the Controller's office, there were but few who recognized the unassuming-looking old man who had taken the place of the lordly "Boss." Yet, as the one goes to his rest, full of years and honors, there will be hundreds of his fellow-citizens left to pray that their end may be like his, while as to the other, sitting in a convict's cell, there will be found in all this City none so wretched that they would desire their life to have such a close.

Many facts of interest to the community can be found in the annual report of the Children's Aid Society, which we publish this morning. Through the agency of this society 3,200 children during the year, having been rescued from want and crime, have been sent to excellent homes outside the City. But this has only been a part of the good work which has been done, for the average attendance during the year in the industrial schools of the society has been 3,477, and altogether 12,000 vagrant children been brought under the reformatory influences of the society. These facts prove no lack of material to work upon, and it is evident that in a City like this the society will always be a necessity. While we shall never be without juvenile pauperism and vice, much can be done to diminish both by wise statutory provisions. The suggestion of Mr. Brace, the Secretary, in favor of a half-time school law, is in this direction. It has been cordially adopted by the trustees of the society, and should engage the early attention of the Legislature. Such a law might not yield the large amount of good expected of it by the more sanguine, but it would certainly be salutary in its effects.

Nothing really new can be found in the report of the expert who made an examination of the State Treasury in consequence of the defalcation of Phelps. The total amount stolen is found to be $301,771 89, which is very near the sum originally stated to have been lost, and the revelations concerning the time and manner of the robbery merely confirm what had been previously known. The report is nevertheless valuable, for it puts in an official form facts which must engage the early attention of the Legislature. The method of doing business in the Treasurer's office must have been exceedingly careless when a mere clerk was permitted to assume an illegal title and to indorse drafts without any protest from his superiors. Practically, the Treasury was at the mercy of this man Phelps, who appears to have been wholly free from supervision. If he had been entirely beyond suspicion he should not have been trusted as he was, but when his antecedents are considered, it is surprising that Treasurer Raines should have trusted him at all. Beyond the mistake of this appointment, and the neglect of his official duties, which is quite apparent, Mr. Raines has not been culpable. The various other abuses in the conduct of the Treasury Department, pointed out in the report, cannot be charged to his account.

A satisfactory decision was made, yesterday, by the Board of Emigration in relation to the church for immigrants on Ward's Island. Having been built without any authority of law, it was seized when completed by the Roman Catholics for their exclusive use, not only in flagrant violation of law, but without the formal sanction of the Commissioners who erected it. Those Tammany officials, however, quietly submitted to the usurpation. The new Commissioners having given more time to the investigation of the matter than it deserved, have now ordered that the church shall be considered a place of worship wherein all creeds shall be at liberty to hold religious services. Public opinion will not only fully approve of this decision, but it would also have approved of the more sweeping resolutions presented by the committee which were not adopted. The seizure of this church, built with money furnished by all denominations, for the exclusive use of one sect, would not have been possible except under the Ring rule. The Ring having been destroyed, we are doing something to put an end to political profligacy and religious intolerance. Our progress is slow, as the protracted contest in regard to this church proves; but in the end, we doubt not, New-York will be able to fully re-establish civil and religious freedom.

From the report of the Supervising Inspector General we learn that 306 lives were lost, and property valued at $4,608,143 destroyed, by casualities to steam vessels during the past year. It also appears that half this property and 198 of these lives were lost through casualties by fire alone. The mere statements of this fact show that much yet remains to be done to protect our steam vessels from the dangers of fire. Our inspection service is as effective as the present laws will admit; but, as we pointed out at the time of the *Wawasset* disaster, it must be clothed with larger powers. If owners and Captains of vessels cannot be trusted to protect their passengers, the law must do it. The necessity of rigid official supervision of our steamers is conclusively proved by the experience of this bureau of the Government service, as shown in the report of its operations just submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. Many matters of great importance will demand attention from Congress during the next session, but we hope the revision of the Steam-boat law will not be neglected.

THE BANKING REFORMS.

We suppose the action of the Associated Banks yesterday may be regarded as substantially a failure of the reforms in banking proposed by the Committee of Nine to the Clearing-house. The matter was postponed for sixty days. But if the banks that have been engaged in the practices at which the reforms were aimed are strong enough to obtain postponement, they will doubtless be able to secure a dismissal of the subject two months hence, for they will be stronger then than they are now. We are aware that there was one conservative and powerful bank opposed to the propositions of the committee, which has followed the policy condemned only in a limited, and, perhaps, in a legitimate way. But, for the rest, we shall hardly say too much, if we say that they opposed reform because it would reduce profits which they cannot well spare. The failure of the reforms is to be regretted, because, as we have pointed out before, the Clearing-house Association is the only available agency through which reform could at present be accomplished, and the present was a time when the reforms were most likely to command attention. With the minor recommendations of the committee the public has little concern; but the rejection of the prohibition of the payment of interest and false certification of checks is something which will most intimately affect the public. These two practices, as they existed, if they did not cause the panic, may, with entire moderation, be said to have made it possible. We are aware of the plea that the business of banking consists in borrowing money at low rates and loaning it at higher ones. It is a plea with a basis of fact. But it does not justify banks in borrowing money on demand at a uniform rate of four per cent. when it cannot be safely loaned, at some seasons, for an equal rate. That this is what banks have been doing, we suppose no one will deny. And it will be remembered that the necessity of keeping twenty-five per cent. of liabilities in reserve makes the rate of interest paid equivalent to more than four per cent. That is to say, as a portion of the deposits for the whole of which four per cent. is paid must be kept idle, the remainder must be loaned at a rate to repay the four per cent. (and a profit) on the entire amount. This makes the temptation to assume great risks, both in the quality of securities and in the reduction of reserves, almost overwhelming. The danger would be great if the deposits were only those of private depositors. But the money on which interest is paid, and on which much higher interest must be earned, is, to a very great extent, the money of "country" banks. It is money which constitutes a great part of the reserve out of which sudden demands on these banks must be met. Any one can see that this fact makes the care of this money a particularly delicate and a particularly important duty.

As the interest-paying banks have chosen to refuse the reform in this regard which was proposed to them, it becomes a question how the public is to be protected in the premises. That end is not likely to be reached by legislation. It will probably be best accomplished only by the public itself making some marked distinction between the interest-paying banks and the others. If the public believe that the former are the weaker, they will do well to act on that conclusion. If another crisis like the one we have just pulled through comes upon the banks, we suppose it would only be necessary for each one to be left to take care of itself to show that that conclusion is a sound one. Certainly no one would require the banks which forego, when it is profitable, the dangerous practice of courting deposits, to again lend their strength, in a time of peril, to those which indulge in it. They were compelled to do so recently, because they felt that the weak banks and the strong ones were very closely connected. It will be quite justifiable in them now to endeavor to loosen a connection which is not too profitable at any time, and which compels them to protect their associates from the consequences of evils they condemn and protest against.

As for the false certification of checks, the remedy for that is quite in the hands of the conservative banks, if we are not mistaken. They are not required to take certified checks; and for large amounts, in cases not of the most assured safety, they would do well not to take them. Doubtless it will be said that this would hamper transactions. It would unquestionably hamper those transactions of the Stock Exchange which partake of the nature of gambling, which are sustained by many scandalous conspiracies, and which have no legitimate place in the business world. But it would not interfere with such transactions as it is wise or safe to participate in.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW.

We publish in another column the result of inquiries made by our reporters in regard to the present status of the civil suits against Tweed, Ingersoll, and others, who pocketed the plunder provided by the "interim" Board of Audit. It will be observed that the question of whether the action for the recovery of the money should be brought in the name of the people of the State, or in the name of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, is now awaiting the judgment of the Court of Appeals. The question may not appear to have a vital interest for the tax-payers, now that the legal officers of the County are in thorough sympathy with these prosecutions, and since all danger that the actions taken in the name of the Board of Supervisors should become collusive has been removed. But the suits brought by the Attorney General on behalf of the people of the State have this obvious advantage, that heavy bail has already been secured under them, and that this bail would have to be abandoned if these suits were replaced by those brought on behalf of the County. Tweed will not probably have another opportunity of running away, but it is something to have him bound by the security of $1,000,000; whatever be the result of the criminal suit against Ingersoll, it is a very desirable safeguard to retain his bail bond for $500,000, and it would be a genuine misfortune were Connolly's bond for a similar amount to be released.

It is obviously of the highest importance that before these suits should be tried on their merits, the question of who is the proper plaintiff should be decided beyond all possibility of doubt. Suppose that either the State or County had been able to get a verdict to recover the money, the question of the right of either to sue would still require to be argued on appeal, and the final issue of the suits would have been delayed, just as they are now, awaiting the settlement of this point by the Court of Appeals. The fact that after the last argument the Judges of the court of last resort were equally divided on the point at issue, shows its delicacy and difficulty, and illustrates the necessity of adjusting it once and for all before proceeding further. The complaint on behalf of the people of the State sets forth the facts in regard to the transactions of the Board of Audit with which the public are now tolerably familiar. Tweed's counsel have as yet submitted no direct answer to this complaint. They simply demurred to it on four grounds, the chief of which is "that it appears upon the face of the complaint that the plaintiffs (*i. e.* the people of the State) have not legal capacity to sue in this action." This demurrer was overruled when argued at Special Term in Albany, and was likewise overruled at the General Term of the third department of the Supreme Court. Ingersoll is a party defendant with Tweed in this civil suit, the entire sum which is sought to be recovered being $3,000,000, and his counsel were more fortunate in getting a General Term decision sustaining a similar demurrer on his behalf. Hence it came that the question was carried to the Court of Appeals.

Apart from their bearing upon the interests of the tax-payers of New-York, the civil suits against Tweed and others have a special value as legal precedents. On the manner in which they are decided will depend the nature of the remedy which future tax-payers will have against similar acts of fraud. Considering how desirable it is to remove such suits from the influences of the locality chiefly interested in them, and how salutary a check upon Municipal peculation would be afforded by the possibility of its punishment through the strong arm of the State, it is highly important to every community that the right of the Attorney General to defend the injured tax-payers should be clearly established. As we have stated, the impossibility of getting these actions honestly prosecuted by the legal officers of the County exists no longer; but there are other objections to the validity of any suit brought by the Board of Supervisors for the recovery of the money stolen by the officers of the Board of Audit. Those officers were a special commission formed by act of the Legislature; they were, in fact, public officers whose mandate began and ended with the discharge of certain functions prescribed by the State. No such County officers are provided for by the Constitution, and, therefore, the Legislature could not make the members of the Board of Audit County officers. It is held, therefore, with some reason, that as they were neither created the agents of the County of New-York nor of the Board of Supervisors, that board could not call them to account for the abuse of the functions intrusted to them.

Although some of the proceeds of the bonds issued under the provisions of the law constituting the Board of Audit were temporarily lodged in what is technically the County Treasury of New-York, it is held, in the opinion of Judge Potter on this point, that they never rightfully belonged there. As for the money raised in excess of the legal claims of the County, that was obtained by breach of trust, fraud, and conspiracy, and the Board of Supervisors obtain no title to the money by reason of such fraud, since "fraud does not confer title, nor does its results inure to the benefit of this corporation," (the Board of Supervisors.) Neither the legal nor illegal acts of the Board of Audit were controlled by the regular County authorities, and, in the language of the decision quoted, "it becomes the State to assert, if it may, its vindicatory power in bringing the offenders to justice." The right of the State to sue for the recovery of the stolen money depends upon other grounds than the presumed inability of the County to bring the action. Of these the chief are the unbroken continuity of the power of the Attorney General of the State to discharge under the common law the same functions as his English prototype; the duty of the State to protect the tax-payer, who has no standing in the courts, against injury and loss, and the right of the people of the State, through their Attorney General, to bring actions for breaches of trust against all classes of public officers, and in cases of trust for public purposes. The magnitude of the issues involved in this discussion will obviously make the expected decision of the Court of Appeals a highly memorable one, in a political as well in a legal sense.

MR. OPDYKE ON RESUMPTION.

We printed yesterday the majority report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce urging the Government to take steps to an early redemption of its notes in coin, and we called attention to the premises upon which the request was based, namely: First, the artificial premiums upon gold; second, the decline in all other values with rare exceptions to gold values, or as the more common phrase runs, to specie prices; and lastly, the probable continued flow of gold to this country in liquidation of trade balances. We now give to our readers the minority report of the committee made by Mr. George Opdyke, reminding the merchants of the City that this grave subject will be brought before them for final decision next Friday at the Chamber of Commerce.

We are glad to see that Mr. Opdyke sets his face as resolutely against any further inflation of the paper currency of the country as even the report of the majority. His first requirement is that "the present legal limit of greenbacks and national bank notes shall be neither increased nor diminished until after a resumption of specie payments shall have taken place." And again, though he proposes "that Congress shall authorize the issue of new bonds bearing 3 65-100 per cent. interest, convertible at the pleasure of the holder into legal tenders," still, he urges the provision that "the maximum of legal tenders outstanding shall at no time exceed the present legal limit."

We shall not stop here to examine the merits of the two plans proposed, contented that the representatives of the great business interests of this City are of accord that there must be no more inflation. This great point, so long debated, seems at last to be generally conceded, and, as Mr. Lincoln said on a similar occasion, "We put a pin in there."

But, while so far agreeing, the reports hold very different views as to the proper amount of currency for the trade requirements of the country. Mr. Low says we have enough and not too much, and cites in witness of the truth of his view the facts that currency finds full employment, and that with all their powers of contraction "the banks have found it difficult to draw from the circulation over five and twenty millions in a time of most urgent need."

Mr. Opdyke, on the other hand, while demanding that there shall be no withdrawal of greenbacks, maintains that "our currency is more inflated to-day than was that of either the United States or Great Britain" during the famous suspension of 1797–1817 in the one, and of 1836–1837 in the other country. Of Great Britain no one can speak with authority, as the best writers express their own want of knowledge of the extent of country bank issues during the period referred to, and it is well known that it was that unknown quantity that made the difficulty in the resumption of the Bank of England. Nor is it worth while to compare our present popular and homogeneous issues with the motley paper current in 1837, and the disorders of the Bank of the United States under its commercial speculation in cotton and tobacco which led to that crisis. Beyond this no account is taken in these comparisons of the fact that before 1848 the amount of coin in the world was limited, and the annual product far short of the increasing demand; and that the amount of coin was really the one central point of interest in each country, and the very pivot about which not only its commercial credit, but the security of its currency revolved. Now the United States is the great producer not only of the precious metals, but also of the prime necessities of life, which can always command the precious metals.

We will not here touch upon the unprofitable discussion of how much per capita of circulation a country demands. In 1851, Mr. Opdyke, in his work on political economy, stated that "Great Britain and Ireland possessed about $19 per head, while the people of the United States had $15 per head," and that this was "the quantity which our commerce required." He now says that we have $14 50 per capita, and argues that we need no more than $10, and that our circulating medium is therefore largely in excess of the impassable limits of a convertible currency. We do not intend to quarrel with either statement, but we again remark, what we have so often urged, that only experiment can resolve this question. As the physician says when he cannot measure the nature or extent of a disease, "Let us try the lancet." The hidden causes then come to light. We are glad to believe that the circulating medium is not greatly, if at all, in excess, and that a gradual return to sound values will cause little or no distress. We hope that there will be a strong expression of opinion on Friday.

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS.

Very soon after the publication of our last article on sidewalk obstructions it was noticed that the employes of commercial houses in the lower part of the City were not quite so indifferent to the public rights as they had previously been. Barrels and boxes were moved about with a semblance of carefulness; the hatchways were managed with more caution, and the carts and trucks, instead of being backed across the sidewalks to be discharged or loaded, were, in most cases, "trigged" at the curb-stones, and the freight either rolled to or from the stores over skids. Whether this change for the better was due to orders from merchants themselves or to increased Police activity, we cannot tell. As to that, it would make very little difference, provided the change was of a permanent character. Unfortunately, however, the element of permanence was lacking, and we are now compelled to try and discover to whom we were indebted for the temporary reform referred to. The porters and truckmen seem to have entirely forgotten their orders within a space of three or four weeks, and there is a pretty general return to the old system. In nearly all the streets that lie below Canal street, during business hours, trucks may be found so placed upon the sidewalks as to force pedestrians to either wade through the mud of the open streets—by no means a pleasant alternative—or calmly stand to one side until the process of loading or discharging has been completed. If one had to suffer such an inconvenience once or twice in a single day, the loss of time might not be considered a very great hardship; but when this standing one side has to be done as many as six times during what should be only a three or five minutes' walk, the pedestrian very naturally loses patience, and picks his way through the mud as best he can. A few mornings ago the writer was five times obliged to wade in the mud of Beekman street, between South and Nassau streets, in order to pass trucks that were backed across the sidewalks, and his experience, we have no doubt, was like that of hundreds the same day.

Now, let us see what the "revised" ordinances of the City say in regard to this particular offense. Section 35 reads thus:

"No person shall drive or back, or lead any horse or cart, or other wheel carriage, on the footpath or sidewalk of any street, under the penalty of five dollars for each offense."

This, surely, is sufficiently specific to clear up all doubt in regard to the powers of the Police in the matter of making arrests. That it has not, thus far, been so regarded, is, of course, due entirely to the absence of proper instructions from the Police Commissioners. Section 36 goes still further. It says:

"No owner or occupant of any store or house shall permit or suffer any cart or other wheel carriage to be driven or otherwise to pass or go over or upon the footpath or sidewalk, opposite to such house or store, for the purpose of loading or unloading such cart or other wheel carriage, or for any other purpose whatever, under the penalty of five dollars for each offense."

The intention of this section, it is evident, was to render the law more effective by making it the direct interest of the house or store owner to prevent the obstruction of the sidewalk by strangers, as well as by his own employes, and it certainly would have had that effect if a proper determination had been manifested to enforce it. It is a fact that the ordinances referred to not only prohibit, under penalties, the backing of carts and trucks upon the sidewalks, but require that the moving of goods by means of skids shall not be done without permits from the Mayor.

The boys who run along the sidewalks with hand-barrows, to the very great annoyance of pedestrians, could be summarily dealt with if the Police patrolmen had instructions in regard to section 34, which reads:

"No person shall drag any wheel or hand-barrow * * * on any footpath or sidewalk under the penalty of five dollars for each offense."

Hitherto, it appears that the Bureau of Incumbrances has done nearly all that has been done in the way of enforcing the ordinance relating to street obstructions. As a result, for any benefit the public has received, it might as well have never been made. Some months ago, as we have before stated, it was argued by counsel, in a case in which it was charged that a City ordinance had been violated, that the charters passed since the enactment of such ordinance had virtually repealed it. The inactivity of the Police in all but the enforcement of the garbage ordinance, would lead to the belief that the Police Commissioners rely on the soundness of this argument, and are waiting for the revision and re-enactment of the several City ordinances before issuing orders regarding them to the Captains of the different precincts. If this assumption be correct, it is necessary that no further time be lost in clearing up all doubts that may exist on the subject. The Police Captains, we are sure, are willing enough to enforce the ordinance relating to sidewalk obstructions, and all other ordinances, provided their instructions from head-quarters are sufficiently explicit.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The forthcoming report of the Controller of the Currency will contain the following on the subject of "Interest on Deposits and Certification of Checks:" In my last annual report I referred briefly to the evils resulting from the payment of interest upon deposits, and my predecessors have frequently referred more at length to the same subject. The difficulty has been that the proposed legislation by Congress upon this subject would apply only to the national banks. The effect of such legislation would be to bring State banks and savings banks, organized by authority of the different States, in direct competition with the national banks in securing the accounts of correspondents and dealers. The national banks will be desirous of retaining their business, and the more unscrupulous would not hesitate to evade the law by offering to make collections throughout the country free of charge, to buy and sell stocks without commission, and to rediscount paper at low rates. The proposed action of the Clearing-house in the City of New-York, if adopted by the Clearing-houses of the principal cities of the Union would do more to prevent the payment of interest on deposits than any Congressional enactment. But the evils resulting from the payment of interest upon deposits are by no means confined to the city banks. It may be safely said that this custom, which prevails in almost every city and village of the Union, has done more than any other to demoralize the business of banking. State banks, private bankers, and associations under the guise of savings banks every where, offer rates of interest upon deposits which cannot safely be paid by those engaged in legitimate business. National banks desirous of retaining the business of their dealers, also make similar offers, and the result is not only an increase of the rates of interest paid by business men, but as a consequence investments in unsecured loans, bringing ultimate loss, both upon the shareholders of the bank and the depositors. The kind of legislation needed is that which shall apply to all banks and bankers alike, whether organized under the National Currency act or otherwise. A law prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits by the national banks will have little effect unless followed by similar legislation under authority of the different States, and there is little hope that such legislation can be obtained. The National Currency act which was passed during the war provided for a tax of one-half of one per cent. upon all deposits, and subsequent internal revenue legislation extended this tax to all deposits made with State banks and individual bankers. This was essentially a war tax, and should, in my judgment, be repealed, with other similar internal revenue taxation; and I recommend, if legislation is proposed on this subject, that the law be so amended as to repeal this tax, so far as it applies to demand deposits, and that an increased rate of taxation be imposed uniformly upon all deposits which, either directly or indirectly, are placed with banks or bankers, with the offer or expectation of receiving interest. Such legislation, if rigidly enforced, will have the effect not only to reduce the rate of interest throughout the country, but will, at the same time, prevent the illegitimate organization of savings banks, the organization of which should be allowed only upon the condition that the savings of the people shall be carefully and prudently invested, and the interest arising therefrom, after deducting reasonable expenses, distributed from time to time to the depositors, and to no other person whatsoever. The act of March 3, 1863, authorizes the appointment of receiver if any officer, clerk, or agent of any national bank shall certify any check drawn upon said bank, unless the person or company drawing said check shall have a deposit in said bank at the time said check is certified, an amount of money equal to the amount specified in such check. Receivers have been appointed for the National Bank of the Commonwealth of New-York, and the New-Orleans Banking Association, during the past year, for violations of this act; and it is the intention of the Controller hereafter to rigidly enforce this act whenever he is satisfied of such violation.

The Controller of the Currency reports the recommendation in last year's report for the repeal of section 6 of the act of July, 1870, which provided that after the whole $54,000,000 dollars of the circulation shall have been distributed $25,000,000 additional shall be withdrawn from the banking associations organized in States having an excess, and distributed among States having less than their proportion. Under this section that amount would be withdrawn from New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and the Controller also recommends the authorization of twenty-five millions more of currency to be distributed among the States which are deficient, namely, those of the South and the West. He is of opinion that it would require from three to five years to distribute this additional amount.

THE PHELPS DEFALCATION.

REPORT OF THE EXPERT TO THE GOVERNOR.

PERNICIOUS PRACTICES—A CLERK USURPING THE PLACE OF AN ABSENTEE TREASURER.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—The following is the official synopsis, prepared for the *Evening Journal*, of the final report made by Mr. Warren, who was called to examine the accounts of the State Treasurer after the the defalcation by Phelps was discovered. It exhibits exact amount of money taken by Phelps, the defaulting clerk, the time at which the theft was perpetrated, and the false entries in the Treasurer's books, with a view to cover up his frauds. The report is very voluminous, and contains many tabular statements. It will be sent to the Legislature by the Governor at the opening of the session. The whole amount taken by Phelps is $301,771 89:

BEGINNING OF THE THEFTS.

The 31st July, 1873, was the last day when the Treasurer's deposits and cash on hand belonging to the general fund were shown to agree with the Controller's books. The whole amount abstracted, as above stated, occurred between that day and the 16th October, 1873, and it was done by withholding moneys received from day to day in drafts and currency from deposit and appropriating the same; or, in other words, stealing it. The amount stolen in the month of August was $200,000. The residue stolen in the month of September was ($131,771 89.

THE PROCESS.

In the cash book were entered the following reports, for which no corresponding credits can be found in the accounts of the deposit banks:

1873.

Aug. 2, cash-book, folio 36	$50,000 00
Aug. 5, cash-book, folio 36	48,500 00
Aug. 7, cash-book, folio 36	67,377 69
Aug. 30, cash-book, folio 36	33,893 31
Total	$200,000 00

The entries of these items of pretended deposits do not specify the banks in which they were allowed to be deposited, nor were any such items to be found in the bank ledger, but there is an entry in said ledger—folio 131—under date of Aug. 30, 1873, to the debit of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany of $200,000, but no corresponding credit is found in the pass-book account of that bank or any other of the deposit banks.

NO COMPARISON OF PASS BOOKS AND CHECKS IN A YEAR.

Mr. Warren says: While the pass books have always or usually been written up every month, and the canceled checks returned to the Treasurer, I find that the very important duty of examining and comparing them has not been properly performed; the person whose business it was, and who was relied upon by the Treasurer to attend to it, C. H. Phelps, having wholly neglected it or failed to perform it in a proper manner for more than a year past, a fact which has been developed by the examination, and which has caused a delay of more than two weeks in completing the same.

THE ABSENCE OF THE TREASURER AFFORDS THE OPPORTUNITY.

The next question solved by Mr. Warren is, Who stole the money? He states that Mr. Phelps, from the time of his appointment, had the entire charge of the money received and deposited from day to day, and kept the account of receipts, the cash account, and the bank account; that although theoretically subordinate to the Deputy Treasurer, he exercised almost entire control of all the cash transactions; that the absence of the Treasurer for much the greater part of the time, according to the custom of his predecessors in office, and the absence of the deputy, caused by a long and severe illness, afforded Mr. Phelps every opportunity of carrying out his purpose; that having, like his predecessor in office, assumed the title of Cashier, to which he had no legal right, he began to indorse for deposit drafts drawn in favor of the Treasurer, thus:

Pay to E. A. Groesbeck, Esq.,
Cashier
State Treasurer,
per C. H. Phelps, Cashier.

GRADUALLY TAKING THE PLACE OF THE ABSENTEE TREASURER.

Although this was objected to by both the Treasurer and his deputy, the bank was not notified not to recognize such indorsements. Having in that way familiarized the officers of the National Commercial Bank with his said pretended official signature, he ventured on the experiment of sending to New-York drafts remitted to the Treasurer in payment of State taxes, &c., indorsed in that manner, and was successful, though they were passed through a house of questionable repute. Mr. Warren concludes this part of his report thus: In view of the foregoing it seems very evident that the man who committed the great crime not only against the State, but against his benefactor the Treasurer, who had so implicitly trusted him, was Charles H. Phelps. I find nothing to show or lead me to suspect that either the Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer, or any of the clerks in the office, either connived at, or had any knowledge or suspicion of, what was going on.

ADVANCES OF SALARY TO OFFICIALS.

In the course of this examination, Mr. Warren discovered and pointed out several practices which he condemned as unauthorized and illegal. Among them is that of making temporary loans and advances to various public officers and clerks in and about the State Hall on their monthly salaries. To use his words: "As has long been the practice heretofore." These advances and loans he states to have amounted on the 16th of October, 1873, to $4,542 29.

TRENCHING ON THE SINKING FUNDS.

Mr. Warren also refers to a practice which has existed for several years, and for which the State officers are in nowise responsible, of using the moneys belonging to the Sinking Funds for the expenses of the Government. It is proper to say that this practice commenced years ago, and is the fault of the Legislature, which, unwilling to incur the odium of levying taxes in sufficient amount to meet extravagant appropriations, authorized a temporary use of the moneys belonging to the Sinking Funds. These deficient appropriations and their consequences were pointed out in the Controller's last annual report, and the use of the Sinking Fund moneys for such purposes was referred to and condemned in pointed terms by the Governor in his annual message as a violation of the faith of the State. The Controller, since the last session of the Legislature, though having $4,600,000 of State bonds to redeem, has, nevertheless, invested more than $3,000,000 belonging to the Sinking Funds in permanent securities, and before the end of another year will go very far toward the complete correction of this public wrong.

The *Evening Journal* says: "Although other irregularities in the Treasury Department are pointed out by Mr. Warren, they are not of such a nature, in the opinion of the Governor, as to warrant the exercise of the power, confided to him by the Constitution, of removing the Treasurer from office. He will, we have no doubt, take such notice in his message to the Legislature, of these various irregularities, as to place the responsibility where it belongs, and lead to proper measures for their correction."

THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—In the Supreme Court, in *nisi prius*, this morning, argument was had on an application for an injunction restraining the Commissioners of Election, appointed for the special election on the new Constitution from holding a special election, and the City Commissioners from spending any money belonging to the city in aid of said election. Judge Sharswood, before whom the case was brought, said he was unwilling to hear it, and would postpone this hearing, unless there is some application made, until next Tuesday morning, before Judge Gordon, who will hold the regular Court of Nisi Prius, and will summon other Judges of the Supreme Court to be here on that day sitting as advisers.

A REPUBLICAN ELECTED FROM THE SHREVEPORT (LA.) CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A special dispatch received here to-night from New-Orleans states that the election on Saturday for member of Congress from the Shreveport district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Peters, resulted in the choice of George L. Smith, the regular Republican candidate, by a large majority.

GEORGIA FARMERS AND THE COTTON CROP.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25.—A mass-meeting of farmers and patrons of husbandry held to-day was largely attended. The session was harmonious and enthusiastic. The meeting resolved to plant only one-third of their crop next year in cotton, to have cash payments, and declare their right to sustain the price of cotton.

HAVANA.

THE RECENT EXECUTIONS AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

NOTHING TO SHOW THAT ANY PRISONERS WERE SHOT AFTER THE 8TH INST.—THE QUESTION OF AGE—THE PRETENDED CONVERSIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1873.

When my last letter was written we had received news of the execution of a lot of 57 prisoners of the Virginius expedition on the 10th inst. But later advices by letter, from Santiago, (of the 12th inst.,) state that up to that date no further executions had taken place. As no official information has been received in Havana to confirm the reports of the last executions, we must suppose that the *Diario*, of Cienfuegos, the authority for the statement, has been wrongly informed. The cable is not yet working on the south coast, and we are therefore entirely dependent on the steamers for our news. Alfaro, who it was stated was one of the last 57 said to have been shot, was one of the twelve executed on the 8th.

WERE ANY OF THE EXECUTED UNDER EIGHTEEN?

Referring to the execution of the twelve, the *Diario Redactor*, of Santiago, writes: "Yesterday morning (8th) twelve of the Virginius expedition were shot, many of them being of the tenderest age." For a Spanish newspaper, in Santiago de Cuba, this was a bold statement, and, as might be expected, a loud cry was at once raised by its more blood-thirsty colleagues of the press. The *Bandera Española*, of Santiago, indignantly denied the assertion, and says in reply: "This is calumny. We know most positively that the greatest care has been taken, as much with the crew as with those of the expedition proper, to find out from the prisoners themselves the exact age of each; and all the judges, without exception, have taken upon themselves to accept their answers without attempting to corroborate them. In the crew of the Virginius there were only seven under eighteen and over fourteen years of age, and one between ten and twelve. The seven have escaped with their lives; one of them, who, not being sure whether he was over eighteen or not, but thought he was, had his age put down by the fiscal as under eighteen; and in this way was one man saved who, by his own confession, might well have been shot. What does the *Diario Redactor* think of this, and where is its foundation for such a vile assertion? The military court-martial has acted in the same way, and if the son of Quesada was shot, it was because he said he was eighteen on the 4th of October. Had he said the 4th of December, his life would undoubtedly have been spared, (?) in spite of his importance. As for the child of ten or twelve years, he has been placed on board of the gunboat Cuba Española, the commander of which has expressed a wish to keep him, promising to attend to his education and maintenance as soon as he is placed at liberty. All the numbers of the *Diario Redactor* of the date on which the article referred to appeared have been called in, but there is still another circumstance even more aggravating, and this is on delivering the proofs to the censor, the lying paragraph was omitted, and appeared, therefore, in a clandestine manner. We trust that this crime will be severely chastised. To end this wicked war all consideration for our enemies, hidden and known, must cease; we must crush them as though they were vipers." The *Diario Redactor* is a Spanish paper, but one whose editor is not afraid to tell the truth, but the truth sometimes costs the one who tells it very dear, and the editor may, think himself fortunate, indeed, should he escape the fate of the boys he was defending, or at least of being sent to the Trocha.

THE PRETENDED CONVERSIONS DISCREDITED.

And now I have to write of one of the most dastardly incidents connected with the capture of the Virginius. The following is an account of what I refer to, and is a communication received by the Commander General of the Eastern Department, from the Government of the Archbishopric in Santiago:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: An immense jubilee has taken possession of our heart, on informing you, as we do, that among the individuals who were placed in the chapel, (puesto en capilla,) previous to their execution, there were twenty who, having lived all their lives out of the bosom of the Catholic Church, spontaneously and of their own free will begged to be admitted into it, abjuring their errors and receiving the waters of baptism, which was administered, on our authority, by the venerable parish priest of the Santisima Trinidad, Don Amador de Jesus Milanés. This incident, as glorious as it is rare, if the number of converts is taken into account, has undoubtedly been due to the zeal displayed by the priests (here follow their names) in the performance of their sacred office, to whom was assigned the duty of giving spiritual assistance to the condemned men. The Father Milanés should especially be mentioned, to whose care, and on account of his knowledge of English, we confided the foreigners, who composed almost the entire number of the converts. Divine Providence has willed that the efforts of these worthy priests should be crowned with success, giving by these means such a triumph to the cause of our holy religion; and we, who know the pious sentiments sheltered in the heart of your Excellency, cannot do less than recommend them to your consideration and esteem. We have the honor to inclose to your Excellency the names of the condemned, who, separating themselves from their sect (Protestant) in the last moments of their lives, embraced forever the Catholic religion, in order that your Excellency, should you judge it convenient, may make them public through your voice of authority, for the satisfaction and joy of this Catholic department. DR. VICENTE JOSE PICON.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 8, 1873.

To the Exmo. Señor Commander General of the Department.

Your correspondent forbears to give the names, forbears doing anything which may add to the gloom already cast over the lives of the fathers and mothers, who still remember the day when their sons were prattling children, playing on the hearth of the home which shall know them no more; fathers and mothers to whom nothing more would be wanting to fill to the brim their cup of bitterness, than this one thing. Might the fond mother, ever willing to believe the best of a wandering son, not have been allowed to hope, on hearing of his death by the Spanish bullets, that in his last moments the memory of prayers learned on her knee might have shed a light to lighten him on his passage through the dark valley? The so-called converted belonged some of them to, out-of-the-way country places, where the deepest devotion to their country and religion exists among the simple inhabitants, and should ever the lie which has been published in the Spanish papers reach them, be it in the United States, or England, or Scotland, may they also hear its contradiction. Two only of the number, one a colored man, the other, according to the statement of the *Diario* correspondent, a Jew, are classed as infidels, all the rest are put down as Protestants. The twenty are dead, the jail of Santiago de Cuba, where they were confined, will never reveal what passed between the men about to pass to another world and the priests who surrounded them; no one will ever know of the promises, perhaps of life, which were made to them if they would only allow themselves to be sprinkled with water, but neither will any one believe that the men who were placed in the prison chapel at 12 o'clock midday, and taken out for execution at 4 in the afternoon, were really converted to the Catholic religion. Even Spaniards with whom I have talked, have deprecated the publication of what is stated above, and none believe that any such conversion took place, although they are inclined to think that hopes of a pardon were held out to the condemned as an inducement to profess. What a splendid thing for the Santiago Archbishop to announce—the conversion of twenty heretics! It is not surprising that he should have hit on this way of bringing his name into connection with the capture of the Virginius.

WHAT THE HAVANA PAPERS SAY OF THE CAPTURE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The *Voz* regrets from the bottom of its heart (if it has any) that every undertaking hostile to Spain finds support in the United States. Speaking of the tone used by the American press, it entirely discredits the belief that the Government is at all influenced, or the people in general, by what the New-York papers say. Their clamor is of to-day; to-morrow it is past, and as much forgotten as if the circumstances which have given rise to it had never taken place; just as when the fifty of the Lopez expedition were shot at the foot of Fort Atarés, or when Kossuth, condemned, and a fugitive, visited the United States, and was received in New-York with the greatest ovation ever known, to be a few days later thrown into oblivion, and allowed to embark at the same port, so mortified at the absolute indifference manifested toward him that he changed his name to that of the prosaic and vulgar one of Smith. When the Lopez affair was known in New-York, as now that of the Virginius, indignation meetings were held, processions organized in which warlike emblems were carried, and a great talk made by the press, and all to be in two or three days entirely forgotten. But the *Voz* forgets that the Lopez and Virginius expeditions are entirely different in their bearings; in the former the prisoners were condemned for being found on Spanish territory with arms in their hands, while in the latter they were captured and summarily executed on no other grounds than those of it being their intention to land and use arms against the Spanish Government. "If," says the *Voz*, "they (the United States) should unjustly attempt to intimidate us by force, the first thing for us, the first for Cuba, before all, is the honor of Spain, and we will sacrifice all and everything on its altars." The same paper, in another article, says, speaking of rumors of a conflict with the United States: "If it should come, strong in our right and with the justice which assists us to punish foreign pirates and rebel traitors, let them belong where they may, we will not forget that the first thing is the honor of Spain, and let the consequences come afterward. Let the loyal Spaniards sleep tranquilly."

The *Constancia* thinks that should any claims be unjustly made on account of the capture, it does not know what the result might be, but it might be one of the best things that could happen for Spain to find itself unjustly led into trouble with a foreign nation. If the custom of powerful nations could constitute a right, the commander of the Tornado had the power to sink the Virginius in the Thames at London Bridge, or in the bay of New-York, or Philadelphia. To support these extraordinary statements the *Constancia* goes back to the deeds of Robert Vaughan in the St. Eustace Isles, whose cruelty and rapine the *Constancia* avers to have stained the glory of Admiral Rodney. Again, it cites the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge and the capture of the Florida, and from all this deduces that neither Americans nor English have any right to make any claim, even should the capture have been effected within a few miles of the Jamaica coast; as unless there is any vessel of war or fort ready to interfere, a vessel may pursue and capture an enemy in a neutral port, provided there is no fort there to afford to the refugee the protection of its guns.

The *Diario* attempts to prove by the Cuban organs in New-York and data collected in Kingston, that the Virginius was captured when on a hostile expedition to the Island of Cuba, and after writing much in the style of the *Voz* and *Constancia*, concludes thus: "As for the judicial consequences of the capture of the private vessel, we know positively that the courts-martial, although they have proceeded with the greatest activity, have complied scrupulously and conscientiously with all the formalities of the law and given a just verdict. The cases have been made out in the belief that Spain might find herself in the sad necessity of being severe, but that before all and over all her justice must stand out resplendent."

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE CAPTURE—THE ARRIVAL OF THE VIRGINIUS AT HAVANA.

On the 13th the Virginius, convoyed by the Tornado and Isabel la Catolica, left Santiago amid the firing of guns from the forts, and was accompanied by the Don Juan De Austria, with a band of music on board, as far as the Morro. At noon of the 18th the three steamers arrived in the Bay of Havana, and the Tornado and Virginius were no sooner anchored than they were boarded by hundreds of curious spectators. Reading the account of the arrival in the *Voz* one would suppose that the whole of Havana had gone down to the wharf to see them enter, receiving the conquering hero and his prize with deafening cheers. In reality the reception was quite different, and the enthusiasm decidedly lukewarm. The *Voz* has heard "from the lips of the heroes of that never-to-be-forgotten day, the 31st of last month, the simple and modest recital of that grand, that substantial victory, obtained with the aid of Divine Providence for our cause." It has heard, too, how the smoke-stack of the Tornado was so hot that those in the bow and stern of the vessel could not communicate with each other, and how the Virginius in her flight threw overboard two torpedoes with the intention of blowing up her pursuer. The *Diario*, too, has had its interview and heard how, when the Virginius was boarded, Bembeta was found in his shirt sleeves, having thrown into the boiler furnaces his coat and vest to give an example to the rest of his men, and also that among the documents found was a letter from the insurgent camp dated the 15th of October, which proves that the rebels have unknown means of communication, since so short a time had elapsed between its date and that of the departure of the Virginius from Kingston, which took place on the 23d of the same month. The *Diario* also knows that Capt. Fry wrote a letter in the prison to the naval officers who had formed the court-martial which tried him, expressing his gratitude for the deference shown him; and another to his family, in which he said that he was about to suffer justly, because he had violated the law. Would he have been allowed to send a letter saying anything else? All the other victims, says the same authority, confessed their crimes. The principal streets in Havana are again adorned with the national flags, and bull-fights, banquets and their accompaniments in honor of the victors are in course of preparation. The Virginius is now a gunboat of the Spanish Navy, and as soon as she undergoes an overhauling in the dry-dock will be ready for service.

AFRICAN UNION CHURCH.

A meeting was held last evening at the African Union Church, No. 161 West Fifteenth street, Rev. James H. Cook, the Pastor, in the chair. Mr. Peter S. Porter was introduced, and stated that the object of the meeting was to lay before the congregation the result of a lawsuit which has been pending for the past three years between the Trustees for 1870 and the present Trustees, Messrs. Robert Wells, Thomas G. Anderson and others, for the custody of the edifice and moneys, and which has just been decided in favor of the latter. Rev. George W. Bailey indorsed the address of the previous speaker, and offered a series of resolutions thanking the counsel for the manner in which they conducted the case. It was also resolved that their opponents should not hereafter be acknowledged as members of this congregation. The meeting then adjourned.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

A STRONG MARKET YESTERDAY.

ACTION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS—SPECIE PAYMENTS—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

Wall street presented a livelier appearance yesterday than has been the case since the beginning of the panic. Many operators who have diligently stayed at home, expecting only reverses if they came into the market to buy stocks, put in an appearance and invested largely in their favorite securities. People from the country, too, who are creditors of suspended institutions, being advised that matters were much better, and that their presence would not be unwelcome, in view of early resumption, were about in Wall street, and talked confidently of the improvement everywhere. There was a general good feeling in all quarters, and the advance in the prices of all securities showed that buying was steady and strong in the Stock Exchange. The transactions in Western Union were larger than in any other stock, and the price advanced from 63½, at which price it closed on Monday to 65¼. The reaction at the close left the price standing at 64½, one per cent. higher than on Monday. Some of the operators who are heavily short of this stock, finding that they were unable to buy it in without putting up the price, attempted to effect private settlements during the day at a figure higher than the ruling quotations, but so far their efforts are unsuccessful. It is said that one of the great bears in the stock went short between 48 and 50 to the extent of 15,000 shares. The buying in many instances was based on the statements of one of the prominent members of the Western Union management, to the effect that a stock dividend of about twenty-five per cent. will shortly be declared by the Board of Directors. Union Pacific was very strong during the day, on account of large buying and favorable news as to its earnings. North-western is again coming into favor as a speculative stock, the transactions yesterday being very large. The advance during the day was nearly three per cent., the price closing at 47. Money grew easier, and loaned at six and seven per cent., with occasional transactions at five. Brokerage houses reported a greater number of outside investment orders than on any day since the beginning of the panic. The result of the Clearing-house meeting to pass upon the proposed reform measures was very much the same as was foreshadowed in THE TIMES of yesterday.

The association met at the Merchants' Bank at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, with President Vermilye in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Leverich, of the Bank of New-York, offered a resolution to postpone the whole subject for sixty days. Mr. Coe, of the Committee of Nine, asked that the committee might be discharged from further duty. This request was granted, and, after some discussion, Mr. Kitchen, of the Park Bank, offered, as a substitute for the motion of Mr. Leverich, a resolution referring the subject to a new committee of nine, to be appointed by the chair, and to be composed of members representing different views on the report, their duty to be to report at a future meeting whether some compromise could not be arrived at by which partial reform could be introduced. Mr. Leverich withdrew his resolution, and the resolution of Mr. Kitchen was adopted by a large majority. President Vermilye appointed the following-named gentlemen to serve as the new Committee of Nine: Messrs. Kitchen, Park Bank; Vail, Bank of Commerce; Hayes, Union Bank; Berry, Tradesmen's; Duer, State Bank; Castre, Irving Bank; Buell, Importers' and Traders' Bank; Chandler, Mechanics' Bank; Jordan, Third National Bank; Schuner, German-American Bank. The association then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

It will be seen that the action of the association practically puts an end to the proposed measures of reform. The gentlemen upon the new committee were nearly all opposed to the principal rules of the first report, and worked energetically against the passage of the measure. Any report now presented will not interfere with the individual rights or policy of the banks, and reform so far as abolishing interest on deposits and certification of checks, is not likely to be counseled. The action of the association yesterday has removed the chief obstacle in the way of a rapid and substantial advance in the prices of railroad and miscellaneous securities, and the stock-broking community are left free to build up their fortunes, which were so sadly impaired by the panic. Resumption of business by the Union Trust Company is promised to take place on the 1st of December.

A NEW RAILROAD TO MONTREAL.

A plan for a new line of railroad from Montreal to Portland and Boston has been perfected. The Eastern Railroad Company will control the line, and will guarantee a proportion of the business to the Portland and Ogdensburg Road. The Portland and Ogdensburg Company will push the work of completing their road in New-Hampshire and Vermont, so as to be ready for business in a few months. The section connecting thence with Montreal will also be constructed as soon as possible.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Richard H. Bowne and Benjamin C. Wetmore having been proposed as Trustees to hold the first mortgages of the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, for the benefit of the bondholders, Judge Barrett, in refusing to appoint them as Trustees, gives his reasons as follows: "Undoubtedly Messrs. Bowne and Wetmore are competent and proper persons, but the question is whether this court will confirm their appointment under the circumstances. I think not. The company acknowledges its inability to meet its coupons. Mr. Douglas C. Wetmore, its Vice-President, is one of the Trustees accepting coupon bonds, whereby it is proposed to fund the next seven coupons. Clearly the Trustees to be appointed under such circumstances, ought to be perfectly disinterested between the company and such other bondholders as may refuse the funding proposed. And I think the persons to be appointed should be utterly disconnected from the company and its officers. The bondholders are entitled to Trustees who shall have no feeling even, except for their interest. I wish to be distinctly understood, however, as not reflecting in the slightest degree either upon Mr. Bowne or Mr. Wetmore's son, both of whom are well known to and respected by the court. The refusal to confirm is placed on the sole ground of their relations, both in business and by blood, to an officer of the company who is proposed as special Trustee for those willing to fund the coupons, and upon the peculiar circumstances of the case as disclosed.

THE LOGANSPORT AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

The financial agents of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railroad Company, of Indiana, have issued a circular to the holders of the mortgage bonds of that road, announcing that the interest coupons, which matured on the 1st November, instant, for payment of which the company is in default, will be paid on the 1st of February next, together with other coupons which will mature at that time.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

The taking of testimony in relation to the claim of Mr. Mann for $10,000 extra allowance as counsel to Mr. Worth, the late assignee of the Market Savings Bank depositors, was continued yesterday at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street. Mr. Mann appeared in his own behalf, and Henry H. Frost, E. T. Garner, and Mr. Dow were present as counsel for the depositors. The cross-examination of Daniel A. Skinnell and Mr. Bent occupied the session, and nothing of any interest occurred in addition to what has been already published.

GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL & CO.

The order for the sale of Brown Brothers' stocks, pledged by Grinnell & Co., was presented to Judge Blatchford yesterday. The Judge took the matter into consideration, not yet being certain whether such order was proper, but apprehended that the same was in conflict with rules already laid down by him. The Judge may not decide for some days. In the meantime the creditors and bankrupts are making strenuous efforts for private settlements, and it is believed that the whole affair will be satisfactorily arranged in a few days.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY.

In the United States District Court at Trenton, yesterday, the application for the appointment of an assignee for the New-Brunswick Carpet Company was considered by Judge Nixon. Forty out of fifty of the creditors had petitioned for the appointment of Mr. Sampson, of Boston, Mass., as Receiver, the minority having advocated the appointment of Mr. Miller, of New-Brunswick, N. J. The court held that it was not proper to appoint a non-resident as Receiver, unless it could be shown that he had a place of business in the State, and this had not been attempted in this case. The Court thought that it would be time enough to appoint non-residents when there were no men capable of performing the duty in New-Jersey, and it would be left with the creditors to say whether they would accept Mr. Miller or hold a new election for assignee. The attorney for the creditors decided to accept Mr. Miller, and it was so ordered. The Court also granted permission to the Receiver to continue business, not only until the material now on hand should be used up, but in a limited extent, under the supervision of the counsel for the creditors and the orders of the court, until a final settlement could be obtained, as the machinery would rust and deteriorate in value if not used.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company held a meeting yesterday, at which Mr. Rufus Hatch was elected Vice President and Managing Director.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

An application was made in the United States Court to have the Hoboken Savings Bank declared bankrupt, and the case came up at Trenton yesterday, Leon Abbett appearing on behalf of the depositors who were anxious to have the accounts of the bank closed. A. Q. Keasbey, of Newark, appeared for the bank, and said that the Trustees, who were responsible for the whole amount of the liabilities, desired that the matter might be postponed for two weeks to enable them to complete arrangements now pending which they believe would restore the bank to solvency and the confidence of the community. Mr. Abbett said that the affairs of the bank had been criminally mismanaged, and the depositors had no confidence in the managers; that the bank had suspended last April when it was found that the absconding Cashier was a defaulter; that business was resumed after a time and $250,000 paid out, when it was found that the capital of the bank was seriously impaired, and instead of $20,000 or $30,000, the amount stolen from the bank exceeded $100,000, and the peculations had extended over a long period of time, and the Trustees and managers had failed to detect the fraud; thereby showing great laxity in the supervision of their employes. The committee appointed by the managers had gone to Fisk & Hatch, with whom the bank had $94,000 on deposit, and had failed to get security for the amount, and the bank was still continued in existence with a full force of employes on salary, while no business was done, thus impairing the assets of the bank, and he asked that an injunction might issue to restrain them from further reducing the assets. Mr. Keasbey stated that the whole amount of the Cashier's defalcation would have been made good by personal subscription before this time had it not been for the panic and the unfortunate failure of Fisk & Hatch; that if time was given he believed that the bank would be enabled to pay 100 cents on the dollar; and now, if Fisk & Hatch would give security for the amount in their hands, that the friends of the bank would respond promptly, and place it again on a solid basis, so that it could regain the confidence of the people.

Judge Nixon, in granting the injunction to restrain the Trustees from making any use of the assets without an order from court, said that the administration of the Bankrupt law in times like the present would fail in almost every instance to give satisfaction to any one, and he thought it best in all cases where the savings of all classes were concerned not to be hasty, and he considered it proper in this case, after enjoining the Trustees from the use of the funds, to grant a postponement of the case for two weeks, as the assets could not be depreciated in value, and the forced sale of the securities would entail loss to depositors and a great deal of misery among the poor people whose property is mortgaged. The injunction will be served on the officers of the bank this morning.

BIDS FOR CITY BONDS.

Bids were opened yesterday in the Controller's Office for $2,717,000 consolidated City and Croton main stock. Two bids were received—one from Mr. B. G. Clarke, who offered to take $100,000 consolidated City stock at par, and the other from Mr. P. White, who desired to purchase $2,000 Croton main stock at a quarter per cent. premium.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

A thirty per cent. dividend will be paid to the depositors of the Bank of the Commonwealth in December—probably the 15th.

The remainder of the indebtedness to depositors and holders of certified checks will be liquidated as soon as the securities can be converted into cash without too great a sacrifice.

It is probable that the depositors will be paid in full without the necessity of a resort to an assessment of the shareholders.

THE CREDITORS OF HOWES & MACY.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Howes & Macy, No. 30 Wall street, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening. About ninety attended, and the out-of-town and New-York interests were equally represented. Mr. McBride was appointed Chairman. A short statement was presented by the firm for the consideration of the creditors, which was of a favorable nature. It was thought best that a committee of seven should be appointed by the creditors to investigate the affairs of the concern, and to report the result of the examination on Friday next. The committee was appointed, and it is likely that definite action will be taken by the creditors as soon as the statement is received. The meeting was entirely harmonious, and in favor of granting an extension to the firm if the statement of the committee is of a favorable nature.

THE WORKING MEN.

THE SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN ELECT DEVISING MEANS FOR GIVING THEM EMPLOYMENT THIS WINTER.

The committee appointed by the Legislature, with the purpose of devising measures to procure employment for the large number of men at present out of work, met last evening at the Union Square Hotel, and reported as to the result of their labors. It was understood that they were to meet a joint committee of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, but the Aldermen were not represented, and such of the Assistant Aldermen as were present formed only a self-constituted committee. The Senators and Assemblymen elect in attendance were: Messrs. Spencer, Ledwith, Leake, Woods, Biglin, Kirk, Callaghan, Deane, Blessing, Daly, and Wadhner. The Assistant Aldermen were represented by Messrs. Wade, (President,) Simonson, Theiss, Strack, Clancy, Cornell, and Kehoe. Mr. Leake presided over the deliberations of the meeting. The report of Mr. Spencer was not of a formal character, but merely a recapitulation of the results of the interviews with the Controller, the Commissioners of Public Works, the Mayor, the President of the Parks Department, and the Commissioners of Docks. Mr. Spencer was emphatic in the declaration of his belief that the Controller was desirous of doing everything in his power to supply additional labor and relieve the present distress. He argued that a great deal of the responsibility devolved upon the Common Council, and pointed out that what was expected of them was that they would, by a two-thirds vote, substitute the employment of men by the day for the contract system, so that the departments might be able to give immediate employment. The Assistant Aldermen generally expressed themselves in favor of passing any ordinance which would have the effect of giving employment, but some of them doubted as to whether the power extended beyond the Public Works Department. They complained that their authority had never been properly recognized by the other departments. Mr. Woods and other members of the committee of the Legislature submitted, however, that they had ample power, within the provisions of the ninety-first section of the charter, and that the several departments, so far as the distribution of work by the day or by the contract system was concerned, was quite within the control of the Common Council. Ultimately, on the motion of Mr. Walkner, Secretary of the Committee, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Common Council be requested to pass such ordinance or ordinances as will enable the heads of the various departments to give employment to the men at present out of work in the City. A resolution having reference to matters of detail was brought forward by Mr. Woods, but was subsequently withdrawn. The ordinance which the committee desire to have passed will probably be submitted to-day at the meeting of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

THE CANALS CLOSING.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The reports from the canal to-day to Auditor Dayton are less encouraging. West of Rome the canal is closed with ice several inches thick.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—"HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD."

The immense auditorium of the Grand Opera-house was densely crowded last night, the aisles and vestibules were thronged with people, and a little army of camp-stools was brought into requisition for the accommodation of the public. There certainly is something of magic in the words "Humpty Dumpty," and the name of Fox, when he is known to have bismuth on his face, seems never to lose its hold on the New-York people. Such an audience as was last night assembled at the Grand Opera-house has not often been seen within its walls. Tragedy, comedy, "contemporaneous" drama, and even Italian opera, have failed to draw in Eighth avenue, but judging by the enthusiasm of last night, the theatre has struck the right chord at last, and Mr. Fox may be prepared to take up his permanent home here. "Humpty Dumpty Abroad" is more of a spectacle than a pantomime. Indeed, there is rather less of the clown and pantaloon in it than the audience seemed to desire. But the scenery, the processions, and the ballets were so unusually good, and the costumes and music so striking and appropriate, that nothing was left for the most uncharitable to grumble at, without it was the extreme length of the performance. The story of Humpty Dumpty was last night made even briefer than in any previous versions of this pantomime, three scenes alone sufficing to preface the transformation of characters and introduce the real fun and attractions of the evening. Mr. Fox appeared in two marvelous suits of clothes, and was greeted with wild enthusiasm. When he made his bow as clown in an entirely new dress the enthusiasm was repeated, and from that moment until midnight laughter and applause fairly shook the building. It would be almost impossible to give a catalogue of the innumerable good things with which "Humpty Dumpty" is crowded. The scenery, however, is in most instances better than any ever before seen at this theatre, and in some cases as good as any ever seen in New-York. The third scene of the second act, entitled the "Palace of Instruments in the Isle of Harmony," is a most elaborate and fanciful piece of work. A number of characteristic processions appear here, in which all the instruments of a full orchestra are realized in a grotesque but intensely artistic manner. A very elaborate ballet is introduced also, with the popular danseuses, the Misses Betty and Emilie Rigl, as principals. This ballet had other claims to attention and applause than scantiness of costume. It conveyed a number of very pretty and original ideas in this branch of art, and was deservedly received with great enthusiasm. The most successful efforts of stage manager, scenic artists, and maître de ballet were, however, reserved for the second act. The first scene was laid in China, and was exceedingly characteristic and effective. A number of marvelous dances were here introduced, and the scene culminated with a lantern festival, decidedly the most effective piece of stage-grouping ever seen in this City. The costumes in this scene were of more than ordinary excellence, and with the multitude of colored lanterns and the other spectacular accessories made the tableau, which was closed in by the second scene, a gem of beauty and color. The second scene embraces, besides a large measure of funny business for the clown, a very well painted panorama, in which the spectators were carried from China to the Polar Sea, and from the Polar Sea to the mountains and lakes of sunny Italy. Few things more effective than these scenes have been seen on the local stage, and despite the few unavoidable hitches of a first night's performance they were set and worked with admirable precision and dexterity. The other two acts of the pantomime were full of clever scenic illustrations, though of a more commonplace order, and brought out to the delight of the young folks in the audience, a great number of clever and surprising tricks always looked for in such productions. As in all previous versions of "Humpty Dumpty," the management thought fit to introduce a large quantity of "variety" business. This, however, was not all given in one scene, but distributed throughout the piece. This rendered it more endurable, though indeed it was all very good of its class. The Martens family sang their Tyroliennes, and were encored four times; the California Quartet sang some new selections, and Mr. Carl Linn gave a marvelous performance, mostly on his head, which occasioned the most uproarious applause. The Harlequinade was made more effective than usual by the assistance given to Mr. Fox by the excellent *Harlequin* of Mr. Linn and the very graceful pantomime of Miss Emilie Rigl as *Columbine*. Altogether this last edition of "Humpty" is incomparably better, besides being a great deal longer, than any previous one, and the management may be congratulated upon having made a most generous and enterprising bid for popular support in a house which has hitherto had but to record a succession of failures.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Aida" will be produced at the Academy of Music this evening, for the first time in the United States. We have already referred to the promise of the performance, which, from indications, will proceed with all desirable smoothness. "Aida" will be repeated on Friday.

OBITUARY.

AZARIAH C. FLAGG.

Azariah C. Flagg, a well-known and respected citizen, died in this City on Monday night, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. There were few men better known in this City and State, or more widely respected, than the deceased. For a considerable period of his life he held important political positions, but since the year 1859 he, in consequence of failing vision, scarcely took any part in public matters. Mr. Flagg was born in Clinton County in the year 1790, which county he represented in the Assembly during the years 1823 and 1824. He was a soldier before he became a legislator, having been engaged in the war of 1812 on the Northern frontier. In early life he developed talents of a high order, especially in regard to financial matters, and in 1826 he was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. De Witt Clinton. In 1834 Gov. Marcy appointed him Controller of the State, which office he held for five years, and subsequently he filled the same office under Gov. Bouck and Gov. Silas Wright. He was elected Controller of this City in 1853, and in 1855 was re-elected after a vigorous contest, his opponent being John S. Giles. He held the office until 1859, when he retired to private life. Mr. Flagg was in early life a Democrat in politics, but in after years he participated in the formation of the Barnburner Party, which afterward became the Free Soil, and subsequently, in combination with the liberal element of the old Whig Party, formed the nucleus of the Republican Party. He took an active part in the agitation for the abolition of slavery. His death did not become generally known in the City until yesterday afternoon, when the flags on the City Hall were lowered as a mark of respect to his memory.

A CAPTAIN OF POLICE IMPEDING THE COURSE OF JUSTICE.

Yesterday morning, Detective Patrick H. Keenan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested Raphael M. Geldis, foreman for Geo. S. Levy, of No. 42 Crosby street, on a charge of stealing furs from the stock of his employer. The larcenies are supposed to have been committed during the past two years. Fifty dollars' worth of furs were found in Geldis' possession. Geldis' brother, Pincus Geldis, residing at No. 320 Grand street, Williamsburg, was present when the arrest was made, and was very much excited, jumping on a Grand street car. Keenan told a boy to follow Pincus, and the boy followed him to his home in Williamsburg, which he soon left with a carpet-bag. The boy gave Pincus Geldis in charge of an officer of Capt. Woglom's command, Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn. Levy and Keenan were telegraphed for, and the carpet-bag was found to contain $300 worth of stolen furs. In Pincus Geldis' house were several trunks which the prisoner's wife refused to unlock. The Sergeant on duty in the Fifth Precinct finally consented to allow Keenan to force the trunks, when they were found to contain $2,000 worth of furs, which Mr. Levy identified as his property. Capt. Woglom positively refused to allow Capt. Clinchy and Detective Keenan to remove the property to this City. Legal measures will be taken to-day to compel Capt. Woglom to surrender it.

ENTERTAINMENT ON THANKSGIVING DAY FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Arrangements have been made to entertain 600 of the disabled soldiers and sailors of the late war at Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth street, on Thanksgiving Day. The Governor's Island Band will be in attendance, and several leading commanders will address the veterans. A substantial dinner will be provided, and various amusements will be introduced during the evening. Tickets can be had from Mr. Charles H. Smith, No. 104 King street; B. F. Finley, No. 523 West Forty-second street, and W. H. Wharton, No. 22 Fulton street.

SHARKEY'S ESCAPE.

A JOURNEY TO NEWARK—THE CITY AUTHORITIES SUPPRESSING MEANS OF INFORMATION—ACTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES.

Three ladies who reside at No. 22 Centre street, Newark, relate some facts which bear strongly and directly on the escape of Sharkey from the Tombs in this City on Wednesday last. Mrs. Bertram, with two friends, left New-York on the 5:40 train on that afternoon, and a person dressed in woman's clothing took a seat beside one of the ladies in the car at Jersey City. This person was large and awkward for a woman, seemed to be ill at ease, and desirous of not attracting attention, was closely veiled, and wore gloves on hands which were large for a woman. The ladies at first were alarmed, but the person—he or she—was so quiet that the matter was allowed to pass until they reached Newark, when the man in woman's clothing got up to allow one of the ladies to pass out into the aisle—an act rarely performed by a woman. In passing, however, the lady disturbed the stranger's dress, exposing a pair of boots and the bottoms of a pair of gray pants. On arriving at home they related the facts, and were then told of Sharkey's escape. They had little doubt that it was him they had seen. The New-York authorities were telegraphed to on Friday, and detectives have since been searching Newark and vicinity, but without effect. The New-York officers, who closely questioned the ladies, say their description answers closely that given of Sharkey's dress, and probably the murderer escaped in the way indicated. It seems likely that he may have gone to Elizabethport and taken some one of the coaling-boats to Cuba.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the detective office and at the Tombs yesterday morning regarding the publication in THE TIMES of yesterday, in reference to the searching of Mrs. De Camp's residence, No. 181 Lexington avenue, by the detective force for William J. Sharkey. Capt. Irving offered a reward of $25 to any one who would tell him who furnished the information to THE TIMES reporter. It is now announced that in future the Police reporters will not be allowed in the detective office. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction seem to be adopting the same peculiar tactics. Yesterday the Tombs Prison was opened to such of the public as were possessed of special passes signed by one of the Commissioners. Application was made by a reporter to Commissioner Laimbeer for one of these special passes, at the same time explaining that he desired to obtain information regarding the escape of Sharkey and the condition of Tweed. Commissioner Laimbeer said that the Commissioners did not think that issuing passes to reporters would subserve public interest, and that they had decided not to allow any reporters to enter the prison. Among the persons who entered the prison yesterday on a special pass was Coroner Patrick H. Keenan, to see Tweed. His pass was indorsed "by his official capacity." What necessity Tweed had for the visit of a Coroner is not apparent, and when it is remembered that Keenan was the Boss' Seventh Ward protégé, the indorsement "by his official capacity," loses almost all of its face value. Another pass to John T. Smith was marked, "Recommended by Smith's son." Other passes were marked "Recommended by —— to see ——." The readers of THE TIMES will recollect the exposure published in its columns of abuses in the City Prison, which had the effect of protecting some of the poor prisoners confined there. Under the new rule inaugurated yesterday, such abuses may constantly be repeated without the knowledge of the public. When the Commissioners began their investigation of Sharkey's escape, they excluded the reporters of THE TIMES and other journals, but sent for Mr. Veitch, stenographer of the Court of Special Sessions. Commissioner Laimbeer asked him: "Are you connected with any paper?" Mr. Veitch answered "I am not." He was then asked, "Have you been?" and on answering in the affirmative was not employed. Mr. William M. Tweed may hold a reception every day at which his attachés may guzzle wine after the old Ring fashion, and a Tweed club may be inaugurated in the well-furnished "parlor" the Boss now occupies, and the public be perfectly ignorant of it. An ordinary prisoner would speedily be placed in a common cell, but the "Boss" has a parlor, well furnished and totally apart from those guilty of small thefts or frivolous assaults.

Maggie Jourdan, Sarah Allen, and Keeper Lawrence Phillips were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to plead to the indictments charging them with aiding Sharkey to escape. Maggie Jourdan displayed her usual indifference, but the other prisoners appeared to feel their position very much. Messrs. William A. Beach and John O. Mott, for the woman Jourdan, formally pleaded not guilty, and obtained permission from the court to substitute another plea, should it be considered advisable. Counsel moved for a reduction of bail. The committing magistrate had fixed the amount at $10,000, which the prisoner was unable to obtain, and, as she was suffering from ill-health, it would not be humane to keep her confined in a cold cell when she could be released if bail were reduced to $5,000. Assistant District Attorney H. Russell objected to the amount of bail fixed by Justice Bixby being interfered with. The court denied the motion for the present, but stated that counsel could renew the request at a later period. Sarah Allen and Keeper Lawrence Phillips both pleaded not guilty. Mr. Wm. F. Kintzing moved that bail in the sum of $1,000 be accepted in the case of Keeper Richard Finnen, who had been committed for complicity in the escape of Sharkey, but had not been indicted by the Grand Jury. Mr. Russell explained that Finnen's case had not yet been reached by the Grand Jury, and the question of bail was postponed until to-day.

Superintendent Matsell claims that Sharkey is in the City, and that the Police will arrest him. Up to the present Sharkey has not been arrested, and his friends declare that the Police do not know the first point in the case which would enable them to capture the fugitive.

A BOY SHOT BY AN OLD WOMAN FOR TRESPASS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 25.—It is reported to-night that as two boys, aged ten and eleven years respectively, were crossing a field in Jackson, in this State, yesterday, an old woman, the owner of the field, fired on them, killing one boy, and then, in pursuance of her murderous intent, fired again upon the survivor, but without effect. An inquest was held, and the old woman denied any knowledge of the affair.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

A meeting of the Pastors and Sunday School Superintendents of the Presbyterian Church was held last evening, in the parlor of the chapel attached to Dr. Crosby's Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa presided, and the Sunday School Committee, appointed by the Presbytery of New-York, on May 7, 1872, through their Secretary, presented the report, which sets forth the origin and history of the committee. The object of the meeting was to promote Sunday School extension. A desire was manifested to separate from the Sunday School Union, but an agent was needed, and money to pay him for his services. Sixty blank forms had been sent to the different churches, but only twenty-two had been returned. It was from them ascertained that in twenty schools alone $7,000 could be raised. It had therefore been decided to call the present meeting. A proposition was suggested that each Superintendent should pledge his school to the extent of one cent each child per Sabbath. This would encourage the children in the work of giving, and would raise nearly $10,000 a year. It was also suggested that the rich churches should furnish the money, while the poorer churches furnished the working material. After several other suggestions and a few pledges of certain sums, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Dec. 16, when further action will be decided upon.

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.
THE BEST.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains, in addition to a LARGE VARIETY OF MISCELLANEOUS READING MATTER, the following articles:

TWEED IN PRISON.
NOTES OF TRAVEL, by Grace Greenwood.
A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. OLD LETTERS.
OUR GOVERNMENT AND SPAIN.
ELISE. A Story.
DRAINING.
WILL FARMING PAY?
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.
COST OF PRODUCTION.
With FULL REVIEWS of the MONEY, PRODUCE, and LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE. PRICE 5 CENTS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Furs Re-Lined, Cleaned, and Altered at SHAYNE'S FUR MANUFACTORY, Broadway and 10th st., (opposite Stewart's.)

Lundborg's Rhenish Cologne. Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

HARDING—CHAMBERLAIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873, at New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, WILLIAM J. HARDING, of this City, to ANNA AMELIA, daughter of Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, deceased, late of Brownsville, Texas.

ORR—LUQUER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Lea Luquer, ALEXANDER E. ORR and MARGARET E. LUQUER.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873, SAMUEL D. ALLISON, in the 44th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAKER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, ABIGAIL, widow of Elijah Baker, in the 88th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 309 Greenwich st., on Friday morning. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

COVERT.—At Maspeth, Long Island, on Monday, Nov. 24, CHARLES G. COVERT, in the 58th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends (also the Board of Queens County Supervisors) are invited to attend without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Grand and Houston Street Ferries until 10 A. M.

DRUMMOND.—On Monday, Nov. 24, REBECCA BONNER, wife of William Drummond and daughter of the late Robert Bonner, aged 36 years, 10 months, and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 504 Hudson st., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HONEYMAN.—At New-Germantown, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 25, ROBERT M. HONEYMAN, aged 73 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Friday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York at 9 o'clock.

HALLOCK.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 23, Mrs. DEIDAMIA HALLOCK, aged 83 years, 1 month, and 19 days.
The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 1:30 P. M., from the residence of her son, Geo. G. Hallock, No. 253 East Broadway. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HUESTIS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, WILLIAM J., son of Thomas D. and Elizabeth Huestis.
Funeral takes place at the M. E. church, Cold Spring, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.

KEARNY.—At Newburg, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, Miss ELIZA KEARNY, aged 81 years.
Funeral at Trinity Church, Saugerties, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 1 P. M.

KNIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 24, ANN, daughter of the late Thomas Knight.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Rufus E. Nevins, No. 187 Lafayette av., on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 1 P. M.

McDANIELS.—At Rutland, Vt., Nov. 24, 1873, CARRIE JEAN, daughter of the late Gen. Isaac McDaniels, aged 13 years, 4 months and 28 days.
Funeral at 1 o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 26, at No. 91 Main st.

SEAMAN.—On Sunday evening, at Hempstead, Long Island, MARY ANN, wife of John H. Seaman, aged 57 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—On Monday, the 24th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. HANNAH STEWART, widow of Lewis Stewart, in the 65th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 100 East 23d st., corner of 4th av., without further notice.

TRIBIT.—On Monday morning, Nov. 24, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL TRIBIT, aged 72 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, near Varick st., on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, without further notice.

TIMPSON.—At Bushville, Wexford, Ireland, Nov. 11, 1873, THOMAS F. TIMPSON.

WILLING.—At Newport, R. I., on the 21st inst., EDWARD S., youngest son of Edward S. and Alice B. Willing, aged 6 years and 6 months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THANKSGIVING APPEAL OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH ST., NEW-YORK. THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 27, 1873.

The Trustees of this institution again appeal to the friends of the house for assistance. The financial troubles have, to some extent, affected the contributions, and the house is now in debt more than $10,000. Though the funds are entirely inadequate for the support of the house, yet the work does not diminish to any great extent. The poor children are still crowding to our tables, and a most earnest appeal is made for help. To show what is being done by the House of Industry, the following statement for the past year is submitted:

More than FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND meals have been given.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND pounds of bread, besides vegetables, groceries, &c., used in the house and given to the out-door poor.

An average of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY children daily at the tables.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY CHILDREN are now living in the House.

Our average expense is ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a day, for which the institution is largely dependent upon voluntary contributions.

We shall be very thankful for anything you can do for the House. Food, second-hand clothing, as well as money, will be very gratefully received. The safest way of remitting is by check drawn to the order of Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer.

On Thanksgiving Day services will commence in the chapel at 12 o'clock, and continue until 1 o'clock, when dinner will be served. At 2 o'clock, the children will return to the chapel, when the exercises, consisting of singing, calisthenics, &c., will be continued till about 4 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock, the annual dinner to the outside poor, irrespective of sex, color, or age, will be given. Nowhere else can such a sight be witnessed; and some 1,500 men, women, and children were fed here last year. Anything to aid us for this dinner will be very thankfully accepted, as the crowd will probably be larger still this year.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to visit us.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS K. JESUP, Pres't. GEO. F. BETTS, Sec.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.
G. H. MORGAN, A. VAN RENSSELAER,
CHARLES ELY, MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER, D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

MIDNIGHT MISSION.
NO. 260 GREENE ST.

The Trustees and the lady in charge hope that the Home under their care will be kindly remembered among the generous benefactions appropriate to THANKSGIVING DAY.

Donations of money or supplies will be gratefully received at the Home by Miss E. Bliss, lady in charge.
DAN'L HUNTINGTON, President.
J. W. ELLIOT, M. D., Vice Pres't.
R. S. HOLT, Sec'y and Act. Treasurer.

MANUFACTURED AND MINERAL SPRING WATER have been such total failures until the discovery of the WONDERFUL BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING, that the poor sufferers with disease their physicians acknowledge they are unable to cure, are frequently too discouraged and suspicious to obtain this almost miraculous specific. To save as many as possible from a premature grave, Dr. A. H. HEATH has printed thousands of pamphlets, with letters and names from the cured, and published as many more as would consent to have their names made public, which are not a tithe of those restored. Depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

$6,000 WANTED.—A PARTNER WANTED with the above amount of capital; one preferred who can take charge of the books. The business is old and well established, safe and reliable; $2,500 per year can be guaranteed, and, if satisfactory the interest will probably be made double the guarantee. Address P. W., Box No. 121 Times Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 10 A. M. and 11 M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1873, at 8 P. M.
GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

A LADY WISHING A COMPANION OR governess will find one who desires such a position, having the best of references, by addressing L. G., Box No. 104 Times Office, New-York.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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This Periodical is now so widely and favorably known as the medium for the exchange of ideas and news of recent discoveries among scientific men, and the organ through which those ideas are made known in a popular form to the public at large, that it is unnecessary for the publisher to say anything further as to its scope and aim.

Number 210, just published, begins A NEW VOLUME, and it is therefore a good time to subscribe.

Number 210 contains, among other interesting articles:

THE GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL MUSEUMS.
BAIN'S REVIEW OF DARWIN ON EXPRESSION.
LAHORE TO YARKAND.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR FROM PROF. ROSCOE AND OTHERS.
SIR HENRY HOLLAND.
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY IN CENTRAL PARK.
THE COMMON FROG, BY ST. GEORGE MIVART.
&c., &c., &c.

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CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"Invincible Galop," E. Kate Simmons, 40c.; "Fille de Mme. Angot" Galop, 35c., Lancers, 40c., Waltz, 50c.; "Jockey Galop," Aronson, 40c.; "Aida," by Wels, 75c.; "Spring, Gentle Spring" Waltz, 30c.; "Home, Sweet Home," March, 35c.; "Katy Galop," Stuckenholz, 35c.; "Tschinkel's Song," Wels, 40c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting will be held WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in the church in 50th st., near 8th av., instead of Thursday, the 27th inst., that being a legal holiday.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Although the attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 25, was quite large, and several sales were noticed to take place, from circumstances no business was transacted, two legal sales being postponed, and in the case of the other auctions the property being withdrawn. The sale by James M. Miller of the property on Bleecker street, south-west corner of Fifth avenue, was adjourned to Dec. 4, and the sale by Joseph McGuire of a house and lot on East Thirtieth street, west of First avenue, to Dec. 16. In the matter of the sale by Mr. Miller of a house and lot on East Sixty-second street, east of Fourth avenue, the property was withdrawn, the legal proceedings concerning the title having been arranged. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. offered at auction the leasehold premises No. 109 East Eleventh street, but the bids received being below the estimated value, no sale was effected. The fact that the Thanksgiving holiday occurs on Thursday affects the market, and until this is passed but little business will be done.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day three auctions are noticed, viz.:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 22.5 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 67.1 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the house with lot, 21.10 by 98.9, No. 75 West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 265.7 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of a house with lease of lot, 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 425 feet west of Eighth avenue.

The real estate firm of A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 77 Cedar street, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Reuben J. Todd withdrawing from the same. In the place of Mr. Todd, Mr. John T. White has been admitted to a copartnership, and the business will be continued at the old office, under the firm name of A. J. Bleecker, Son & White. The experience of Mr. Bleecker, Sr., in real estate matters is well known, and the business ability of the new firm should command public confidence.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 24.

Division st., n. e. corner Allen st., 37x75, ½ part	$3,000
Division st., n. e. corner Allen st., 37x75, ½ part	3,000
4th st., No. 270, s. s., 338.2 ft. e. of Avenue B, 24.9x96.2	500
31st st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9	13,500
33d st., s. s., 162.10 ft. e. of Broadway, 21x98.9	9,500
64th st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Madison av., 50x100.10	50,500
75th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.2	2,300
83d st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th av., 18.9x102.2	20,000
84th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th av., 100x102.2	20,000
87th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x100.8	6,000
122d st., n. s., 293 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100, foreclose	5,000
128th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th av., 50x99.10	14,000
Lexington av., e. s., 39.9 ft. s. of 41st st., 19.8x75	22,000
1st av., s. w. corner 119th st., 25.5x90	18,000
11th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 42d st., 25x80	11,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 35TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE AND by order of executors, a large and valuable property on William, Spruce, and Frankfort sts., and adjoining Bonner's *Ledger* Building, and known as Nos. 184, 186, and 190 William st., 27 Spruce st., and 31 Frankfort st., and all connecting. To be sold as an entirety or in separate parcels. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, AT TARRYTOWN, on the corner of Washington and Chestnut sts., the beautiful cottage lately occupied by Rev. S. C. Bull. Contains parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, laundry, cellar, and five bedrooms, gas, range, heater, &c.; stable and carriage-house; ground all in lawn. Will be sold on very easy terms, or will be rented furnished. Apply on the premises, or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT.—PARTITION SALE, UNDER direction of William C. Barrett, Referee, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Brick house and extension and lot, known as No. 328 Pearl st., near Dover st. Also, brick house and lot in rear of above, known as No. 288 Water st. Also, brick house and lot, known as No. 62 Frankfort st., near Vandewater st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT TARRYTOWN—ONE HOUR FROM THIS City, and near depot, to let, furnished complete, two houses and one cottage at nominal rents until May next. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner of Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than sixteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SMALL HOUSE in a first-class location. Address, giving price and full particulars, HOUSE, No. 515 West 23d st.

FARM WANTED—200 ACRES ON THE HARLEM or Hudson River Railroad; must be level; well cultivated. R. R. BOOTH, No. 10 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same. EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1873, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York. In consequence of counterfeit bonds being in circulation, the coupons will only be paid when presented attached to the bonds. Holders will facilitate payment by presenting with their bonds a list of the numbers, amount, and name of owner to whom order payment will be made. By order of the Executive Committee. CHAS. G. MILLER, President.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 605 GRAND ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE BONDS of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand st. RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

COUPONS, DUE AND PAYABLE BY THIS COMPANY on the 1st day of December next and thereafter, will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) will be paid in gold, on and after that date, at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT home, $30 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered; particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 9 [illegible] lane, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A Protestant woman to cook, wash, and iron; good recommendations required. Apply at No. 123 East 54th st.

WANTED—A COLORED OR GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash and iron; reference. Apply at No. [illegible] East 27th st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE. PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 300,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall street, New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 7s

DUE IN 1887,

At 98½ and Interest.

BROOKLYN PARK 7s

DUE IN 1915,

At 98 and Interest.

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., STOCK AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or special sales made on all other days upon one day's notice, and on the most favorable terms.

Our established custom twenty-one years.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange and at private sale on commission.

Securities not dealt in at the Stock Boards a specialty with this house for many years.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

DAVIDSON & JONES, BANKERS, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Brooklyn 7 per Cent. Bonds.

Also other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per Cent. at low rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York. N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty over twenty-one years.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK Bought and Sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,	WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ,	ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN,	PETER I. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED,	JAMES McGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,	ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,	JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK,	JOHN J. CRANE.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.

MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT, Vice President. THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders that the fourth installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1872, will be due and payable at the office of the Company between Nov. 1 and 28, 1873.

An installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1873 will be due and payable at the same time and place. The remaining installment of twenty-five per cent. will also be received from such stockholders as may desire to pay in full for their shares. EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M. E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS, GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

37	533	1,080	1,545	2,145
71	544	1,185	1,598	2,183
72	547	1,189	1,646	2,243
89	614	1,244	1,648	2,385
220	647	1,261	1,677	2,406
293	671	1,265	1,897	2,458
301	912	1,419	1,932	2,467
439	964	1,479	1,953	2,490
523	1,051	1,535	2,055	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.

J. NORRIS ROBINSON, Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. J. T. SHELTON, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF DECEMBER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President. CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,184,032 45; Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE—REMOVED FROM No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address No. 68 West 37th st.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANT GIRLS and other excellent help, white and colored, for City or country; moderate wages. At the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, large selection of competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

BY A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND IN A BAKERY; thoroughly understands the business; can give the best of references from present employer. Call or address, for two days, M. A. G., No. 285 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman who understands her duties and willing to make herself useful; can furnish excellent City reference; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for B. H.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is also a good seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful; three years' reference from last place. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 393 West 40th st., two stairs up.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as chamber-maid with most excellent references; the other lately landed; would make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 114 5th av., between 10 and 11 o'clock, Wednesday.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber-maid and sewing, or waitress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 30 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands the machine; would make herself useful; good City reference. Call at No. 452 6th av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 105 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman, as chamber-maid; can give the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 53d st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer, and to assist with light washing. Apply at her last employer's, No. 18 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IS A good, willing girl; will make herself useful in any way; City or country. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; SHE IS A first-class cook and an excellent woman; understands all kinds of cooking in the best manner; meats, game, soups, creams, and jellies; can get up nice side-dishes; excellent baker; lived in the best families; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands English and American or French cooking; all kinds of soups, game, desserts; all kinds good pastry, and bread and biscuits if required; best City references from the first families of this City. Call at No. 872 6th av., near 49th st., glass and china store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; an economical, reliable servant; highly recommended; either City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook; thoroughly understands American and English cooking in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 314 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts., ladies' shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A French young woman; speaks English thoroughly; or as chamber-maid, waitress, or nurse; City or country; wages moderate; excellent recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS COOK; understands her business in all its branches; satisfactory testimonials as to character and capability. Call at No. 213 East 25th st., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILLING TO do some washing; excellent baker; best City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 20th st., near 6th av.; ring second bell three times.

COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WILL GO OUT BY the day and get up dinners in first-class style for Thanksgiving. Address Professional, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; expert at French dishes, baking, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 201 West 26th st., third floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young German woman; is a very good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, creams, desserts, jellies, pastry, and side-dishes; willing to go to the country. Apply or address No. 190 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT AT French and English cooking in every branch, in a private family where a kitchen-maid is kept. Call at No. 217 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN COOK; WILL assist with coarse washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN FAMILY FRENCH cook; wages moderate; in a good family. Can be seen at French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK WITH good references. Address E. D., No. 24 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FULLY-COMPETENT WOMAN; sober, honest, and well recommended; can do all sorts of cooking, soups, meats, game, larding; wages, $18; is well recommended from her former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SWEDE girls, one as cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have three years' City reference, and understand their business thoroughly; will go to the country. Apply at No. 108 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK and assist with washing and ironing; four years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 249 West 33d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women, Protestant, one as cook; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; the other as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; has five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 202 West 25th st., below 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER—COMPETENT TO DO ALL kinds of sewing and use several machines, would like to make an engagement in a family for the Winter; best of references given; no objections to the country. Call or address Dress-maker, Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERT FAMILY DRESS-maker solicits work to do at home, or would go out by the day; terms reasonable. Call at No. 50 West 41st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—ANY LADY REQUIRING THE services of a thoroughly competent dress-maker and excellent cutter and fitter and operator, by day or week, call or address No. 10 West 54th st.

GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN GOVERNESS, WHO speaks fluently and understands thoroughly the French, German, and English languages, wishes to take the entire charge of one little girl in the country. She also teaches music and the English branches. City references will be given. Address S. M., No. 176 Johnson st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSE-keeper in a respectable widower's house; best references given. Address Mrs. ALICE BECOULET, Baltimore Post Office.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIous girl, who is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; will be generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG GERman girl who is a plain cook, good laundress, and not afraid to work; home preferred rather than wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., Scandinavian Institute, over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN girl; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a strong, healthy, neat girl lately landed, aged twenty; is a good waiter; will take $8 a month. To be seen at No. 69 6th av. No charges.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; is willing to do any kind of house-work by the day or week; five years' reference from last place. Call for three days at No. 415 East 18th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Inquire at No. 127 Norfolk st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NEAT AND REFINED French young woman; speaks English; an excellent seamstress; or would take a place as governess for growing children; can furnish the very best of City reference from present employer; no objection to the country; can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. B.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on different machines; would assist with children; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH maid; is a perfect hair-dresser and excellent on dresses; sews on machine; has first-class references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; is capable of doing all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has six years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS OR BUNDLE WASHER.—IN hotel or boarding-house, by a thoroughly competent woman; makes up gentlemen's linen in first class style; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE woman, to go out by the day to do fine washing or any other domestic work; many years' excellent references. Call at No. 644 3d av.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c. IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

ESTABLISHED, 1852.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT PERSON as nurse and seamstress; is strong, healthy, and capable of taking entire charge of an infant; has the best of testimonials in the City; would like a permanent place to make a home and take an interest; will travel or go to the country; has no home or ties. Call to-day at No. 691 6th av., above 39th st., in millinery store.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; has taken charge of an infant and brought it up on a bottle; or growing children; her lady recommends her very highly as being trustworthy, honest, sober, obliging, industrious, and especially kind to children; good seamstress; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN; competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or to wait upon an invalid lady; satisfactory references given. Call at No. 633 1st av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS NURSE, OR to assist with chamber-work and sewing; has good City references from her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 76th st., one door from 3d av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY genteel young English girl; tidy, pleasant, and obliging; is a good seamstress, and a careful chamber-maid; waitress. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, TO take charge of growing children, and do plain sewing; many years' first-class references. Call at No. 644 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL LATELY ARrived, to take care of children; will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 435 West 32d st.

NURSE.—AN AMERICAN LADY WOULD TAKE AN infant to bring up on the bottle, where it will have best of care. Call on Mrs. Smith, No. 417 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMstress, Protestant; speaks French perfectly. Can be seen at French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD NURSE AND SEAMstress, and hair-dresser; has several years' reference. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

SERVANTS, WELL RECOMMENDED, AT REDUCED WAGES.

Now at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., seeking employment in City or country.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, competent woman as family seamstress in a private family; makes all kinds of ladies', gentlemen's and children's underclothing, shirts, embroidery, and dress-making finisher; has her own machine; will take care of growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress, and would wait on a lady; would go out sewing by day or week; understands dress-making; Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 271 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, DOES plain and fancy sewing at her own house; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace-work. Apply at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, who will assist with the chamber-work; has good City references. Can be seen at 68 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; highly respectable; lived three years in her last place; highly recommended as waitress; gets up salads in the best manner; understands the care of silver; very obliging, willing, sober, honest, and capable; or will take chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS A very superior waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is willing and obliging; has nearly two years' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who thoroughly understands getting up salads, care of silver, and understands waiting in all its branches; not afraid to take a waiterman's place, waiting on table; first-class City reference. Call at No. 229 East 20th st., over a private stable.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, WHO thoroughly understands her duties; equal to a man; understands all kinds of salads and courses; will not object to do a little chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITRESS—COOK, &c.—BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant women in a private family; one as waitress, and the other as cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 428 2d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS AND chamber-maid; no objection to a boarding-house; excellent reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER, (Protestant,) with all the knowledge of the service in both countries; unexceptionable references; will go to any part with the right kind of a family. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man as coachman in a private family; first-class City references given and also can be seen with present employer; no objection to wages; board in the house. Call at present employer's, No. 8 East 57th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference from last employer. Call on or address No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to or address L. D. White, No. 18 Wall st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable (married) man, who understands the care and management of horses; is an excellent City driver; has no objection to the country; can furnish several years' City reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (single) who is a good groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; can furnish the best of reference from last place; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience of horses, carriages, and harness; a perfect City driver; thoroughly understands his business; can milk if required; best references. Address E. N., Box No. 248 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman or groom, thoroughly understands his business and can furnish unexceptionable references. Address James, No. 179 Madison av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, aged twenty-four, who thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address W. S., private stable, No. 111 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; three years' reference from last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 226, *Herald* Office.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, FOOTMEN, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, VALETS, FARMERS, &c., French, German, Swede, English, &c.

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

(Established 1852.)

FARMER—COOK.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS wife; he as farmer, understands all kind of stock; his wife as cook or housekeeper; good reference. Inquire for W. B., No. 430 2d av.

SERVANT, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDE; speaks a little English; can build fires, tend furnace, sweep, clean boots, take care horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; wages low for the Winter. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, PLAIN GARDENER, &c.—Cook, Washer, and Ironer.—By a Protestant man and wife; no children; man can do farm-work, milk, drive, take care of horses and cattle, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; can do up shirts nicely; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, FARMER, &c.—AT AN AMERIcan man, married, no children, at moderate wages, with or without board; can do farming, milking, gardening, caring stock, driving, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT SWISS man, who fully understands his business; is careful, sober, and temperate; has the best of references from Europe and New-York. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WHO thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest City recommendations, which will bear the strictest investigation. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 51 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SWISS, AS WAITer in a first-class private family; highest recommendation from his last employer. Address Albert, No. 68 Amity st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR CLUB, BY an experienced waiter, English. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 4 East 30th st.

WATCHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS NIGHT or day watchman; nine years' best City references from last employers. Address J. White, No. 41 Division st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. W. KOEHLER and FREDERICK KOEHLER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of CHARLES F. W. KOEHLER and FREDERICKA KOEHLER, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANSON G. P. DODGE, WILLIAM JAY HUNT, and SAMUEL SCHOLFIELD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Anson G. P. Dodge, William Jay Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 John street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER R. CHISOLM and EDWARD WILLIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alexander R. Chisolm, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, copartnership and individual, and that the 12th day of December, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 12 John st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and, further, that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts, under the provisions of the 27th and 28th sections of the said act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. n19-1aw3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD CULLEN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Edward Cullen, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, U. S. Marshal for said district.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. DUNBAR and SPENCER D. JACKSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Joseph A. Dunbar and Spencer D. Jackson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of December, A. D., 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES COHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Moses Cohn, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES SAMELSON, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Moses Samelson, of the City of New-York, carrying on business in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES OPPENHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of my appointment as assignee of Moses Oppenheimer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1873. HENRY KUPFER, Assignee, Nos. 8 and 10 White st., New-York. BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City. n19-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ISAAC W. PARMENTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac W. Parmenter, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Jersey City, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1873. CORNELIUS S. SEE, Assignee, No. 54 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J. n19-1aw3wW*

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

DRY GOODS.

GREATER ATTRACTIONS

IN

ALL DEPARTMENTS!

BETTER OPPORTUNITIES THAN EVER

IN ALL

LINES OF DRY GOODS!

Large Consignment of TOYS and FANCY GOODS, Which MUST BE SOLD at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

ALL THIS WEEK.

At Reduced Prices.

Union Adams & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Under-wear,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

ROBES, JACKETS,

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

SUSPENDERS,

ELEGANT NECK-WEAR,

AND ARE OPENING

Cartwright & Warner's

UNDER-SHIRTS

and

DRAWERS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO STONE-CUTTERS.

Proposals will be received up to 12 noon of Dec. 15, for furnishing the stone work for the building to be erected corner of Milk and Devonshire sts., Boston, Mass.

Each proposal must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stone Work of Building corner of Milk and Devonshire sts., Boston, Mass.," and be addressed to the undersigned.

The proposals must be accompanied by the satisfactory guarantee of two responsible sureties, to the amount of $35,000 each, for the due execution of a contract and the faithful performance of the work under it, on the part of the proposer, if awarded to him.

Plans and specifications, and blank forms of contract to be executed, can be obtained of the undersigned, on and after the 3d proximo, on the payment to him of $10.

Proposals will be received for the execution of the work in marble, granite, or free-stone.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. THEODORE WESTON, Engineer, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bid for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, 26th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Commandant of that Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

2,000 tons of Steamer Anthracite Coal.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER, Pay Director United States Navy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner Grand and Elm sts., New-York, Nov. 11, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 26th day of November instant at 3 P. M. for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1874.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for. A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, ROBERT HOE, Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for repairs, &c. of walls of building on the rear of lot No. 66 Chrystie street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered.

ALONZO TRUESDELL, HENRY R. ROOME, J. B. TAYLOR, M. D., HUGO GORSCH, PETER DENNERLEIN, Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works until Nov. 26, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing ONE HUNDRED TONS OF PIG-LEAD.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $90, coming from 21st st. to 23d st. and 8th av. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to No. 248 West 21st st.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF

R. H. MACY & CO.

EVERY DAY.

They are selling goods for next to nothing

EVERY DAY

They are making large reductions in desirable goods

EVERY DAY.

They still make a cash discount on Toys, Dolls, Bronzes, and fine imported Holiday Goods.

IT WILL PAY YOU WELL

to spend all your time and all your money.

EVERY DAY,

AT

R. H. MACY & CO.'S,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

CARPETS,

AT THE

POPULAR CARPET STORE,

123 BOWERY, NEAR GRAND ST.

Great reductions in Ingrains—25, 40, 50, and 60 cents per yard. 2-Ply Carpets, 75 cents to $1 per yard. 3-Ply Carpets, $1 25 to $1 50 per yard. Tapestry Brussels, from $1 to $1 15 per yard. Body Brussels, $1 75 per yard. 10,000 yards Remnants Ingrain and Brussels Carpets at half price. These goods are warranted as represented, and will be sold as advertised.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, NEAR 20TH ST.—FULL LINE of WINTER FASHIONS. New attractions. New REDINGOTES. Patterns with CLOTH MODELS now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. "SMITH'S INSTRUCTION BOOK, or SECRETS of DRESS-MAKING," mailed for 10 cents. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 32 Rue Neuve-des-Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY E. C. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the counting-room and place of transacting business of the undersigned, Adam Norrie and Gordon Norrie, No. 90 (ninety) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1873. ADAM NORRIE, GORDON NORRIE, DAVID M. CLARKSON, } Executors. KNOX & MASON, Proctors. jy9-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS WHITING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 12th day of August, 1873. SARAH S. WHITING, Executrix and AUGUSTUS WHITING, Executor. MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York. au13-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA E. FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1873. RUSSELL FORSYTH, Administrator. my28-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARNEY MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 463 East Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of June, 1873. JOHN GRIFFIN, Executor. jy10-1aw6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 363 West 56th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1873. VIRGINIA P. KELLY, Executrix. je18-1aw6mW*

BRADFORD, WM. B. & CO.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. E. L. Larremore, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of W. B. Bradford & Co., of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Vesey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1874, next. CALVIN L. COLE, Receiver. NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873. jy3-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT JAMES DILLON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1873. BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, TOWNSEND B. BALDWIN, } Executors. jy23-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 129 Water street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1873. THOMAS H. FAILE, JR., CHARLES V. FAILE, EDMUND PENFOLD, Executors. o22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SETH ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Henry C. Ely, No. 143 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 29th day of October, 1873. ADELAIDE S. ELY, Administratrix. HENRY C. ELY, Administrator. n12-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENNCHEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 35 Beaver st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of March, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873. GUSTAVUS W. FABER, Executor. au27-1aw6mW*

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEWCASTLE TO CARDIFF.

The Steam Welsh Atlantic Steam-ship Company's Noble, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-built steam-ships

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PENKRIDGE, Wednesday.....Nov. 26
DELTA (chartered).....Dec. 12
ST. ALEGWAY to follow.

Carrying cabin and steerage at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the British Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$50 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's office, No. 1 Bute Terrace, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD SLATTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for the season of the year.

On the homeward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian in 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26	Samaria, Saturday, Nov. 29
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 3	Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
China, Saturday, Dec. 6	Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 17	Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York, and every following SATURDAY from Boston.

Rates of passage by this line to be as follows: To Queenstown or Liverpool, cabin passengers, Cabins, $80, $100, and $130, gold; according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $10, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $60, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP CUBA, to embark from the Canary wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

Notice.—This company takes the risk of insurance (up to $300) on gold in each of the steamers, thus giving greater security and possible guarantee for safety and promptness.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Canada, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 11 A.M. | Egypt...Dec. 17, 7 A.M.
Egypt...Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A.M. | Spain...Sat., Dec. 20.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, Annapwp.....Thursday, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70, currency. $80, currency. $90, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 29 Broadway.

W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

NEW QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M.
BELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, insuring

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, $120, $140, $160, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For the selection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Bristol, Cardiff, and Pembroke Docks for London, Cardiff, Newport, Cardiff, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARGENTINA, Capt. PETERSON.....Saturday, Nov. 29
LADY CHURCHILL, Capt. EVANS.....Wednesday, Dec. 10
GREAT WESTERN, Steamer.....Wednesday, Dec. 24

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. B. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.

and thence every following SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN D. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
E. A. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
J. C. BROWN, No. 92 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LACHENEZ.....Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR.....Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. SPENCER.....Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BENSON.....Dec. 31, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North river, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Caledonia.....Wed., Nov. 26 | Victoria.....Sat., Dec. 6
Australia.....Sat., Nov. 29 | Macedonia.....Wed., Dec. 10
Olympia.....Wed., Dec. 3 | Ethiopia.....Sat., Dec. 13

GLASGOW TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Passengers called on, &c., by a steward. New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ships SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

Rates of passage to St. Thomas, $160; to Para, $190; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, steamer COLON leaves Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

The steamer for Japan and China leaves San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month.

For freight or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 43 North River, New-York.

C. J. McKAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for $1 and upward issued at current rates by

WITTHUS BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports procured. Passport Agent, No. 61 Pearl st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 17 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWERY, Agent,
No. 36 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VIRGO, Capt. BURLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 52 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 408 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BOCKETT, Thursday, Nov. 27.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Nov. 29.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-West, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 25.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 9.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 21, 1873.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAITI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steam-ship, from Pier No. 13 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
COORITH.....Nov. 29.
CLARIBEL.....Dec. 19.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA.....Dec. 9.
ATLAS.....Dec. 26.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) Noon....Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Dec. 4
CUBA, (Havana direct).....Dec. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Dec. 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MERIDA.....Dec. 4
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY. No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached. 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express stops, Philadelphia, 9:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 8:10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M., daily, except Monday, from Washington, 8:05 and 10:27 A. M., 8:05 and 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:35, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 9:05, 9:40, and 11:30 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:45 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 2 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad, Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, & Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.
10:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Pauville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

3:40 P. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

5:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
11:30 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Hunter's ferry, foot Montague, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CAMFIELD, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:35, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:35, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 N., 1, 2:25 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:35, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 9:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 9:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN M. TOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wed., 19th.....	2:30 P. M.	Thurs., 20th....	7:30 A. M.
Thurs., 20th....	2:30 P. M.	Fri., 21st.....	8:00 A. M.
Sat., 22d.....	9:30 A. M.	Mon., 24th.....	8:00 A. M.
Tues., 25th.....	11:00 A. M.	Wed., 26th.....	9:00 A. M.
Thurs., 27th....	1:00 P. M.	Fri., 28th.....	12:00 M.
Sat., 29th.....	2:30 P. M.		

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. June 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest uptown connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamer leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 9:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—JOHN E. DEMAREST and HARMAN C. WHITLOCK, plaintiffs, against HENRY L. BUSH, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand, one hundred, and eighty dollars and fifty-six cents, without interest on five hundred and fifty dollars thereof from July 1, 1869, and on six hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-six cents thereof from the 15th day of April, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 20, 1873.

J. H. K. BLAUVELT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Courthouse in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1870.—Dated Nov. 18, 1873.

J. H. K. BLAUVELT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

n19-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—FRANCIS O. BOYD and EDGAR P. HILL, plaintiffs, against JAMES G. SPIER and JOHN WARNER, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 175 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 27, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
WM. WIRT HEWETT,
of Counsel.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York on the 25th day of November, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

n26-law6wW*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—MAX. DOCTOR and Simon Hatch, plaintiffs, against J. S. MILLER and Franklin Miller, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 73 Nassau street, New-York City, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 2d day of September, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1873.

G. W. COTTERILL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1873.

G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
n12-law6wW No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ANDREW GILSEY, Charles Gilsey, Peter Gilsey, Henry Gilsey, and John Gilsey, executors of the last will and testament of Peter Gilsey, deceased, plaintiffs, against ISABELLA McCULLOCH BRIGNOLI, Pasquale Brignoli, and William Doherty, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants, Isabella and Pasquale: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1873.

C. E. STEWART,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 20th day of August, 1873.

C. E. STEWART,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
New-York, Nov. 18, 1873.
n19-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT OF THE City of New-York.—THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against CHARLES ROLSTON, Andrew F. Roberts, Lydia J. Roberts, Valentine Gleason, Gottlieb Engels, John Doe, and Richard Roe, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Clerk's office, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 21, 1873.

GEORGE DE FOREST LORD,
o22-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—JOSHUA M. WHITCOMB, plaintiff, against MARIANNE BRADFORD, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at his office, in the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 17, 1873.

GOODRICH & WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n26-law6wW

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A PARTY OF FIVE, will require three bedrooms; accommodations must be good; private family preferred; terms must be reasonable. Address A. B. C., Box No. 197 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER—SIX teen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND ROBIN HOOD BELTS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT—TEN NEW coaches, at No. 54 Marion st.
C. DOSCHER, Executor of J. Heiden.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No

THE RING THIEVES.

TRIAL OF INGERSOLL AND FARRINGTON.

SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL—STRONG PROOFS OF GUILT—A WEAK DEFENSE.

The trial of James H. Ingersoll and John D. Farrington, on a charge of forgery in connection with the Ring frauds, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Davis. Mr. Peckham briefly stated the case for the prosecution. Ingersoll, he said, had been one of the Court-house Commissioners, and had presented a bill for Court-house work in the name of Heath & Smith, a firm which had ceased to exist some months before the presentation of the bill. The claim set forth that the firm had furnished services after the firm had dissolved, and a warrant was made out upon it. He claimed that he would be able to show that Heath & Smith never presented the bill, and that it was never indorsed by Mr. Heath or any member of the firm, but that it was indorsed by the prisoner Farrington, in their name, and that it was put into the account of Ingersoll and appeared on his deposit checks. They would show that Heath, the business partner, never authorized the indorsement. Mr. Smith, the other partner, was present, but he could not tell what the character of his testimony would be, but whatever he might have done, his authorization of the signature would not exculpate the prisoners, but would only make him a participator in the transaction. Mr. Peckham's address was simply a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts of the case, and on its conclusion County Auditor Earle was examined, and testified that the bill and warrant came from the office of the Controller.

Mr. Lynes stated that in the year 1870 he was book-keeper in the office of the Controller. He proved the character of the voucher, and the genuineness of the signatures on the face of the warrant, and that the warrant had the mark of payment by the bank. The warrant was issued on the bill.

Eugene A. Heath testified: I was a member of the firm of Heath & Smith, which was organized in the year 1867 by Mr. Smith and myself. I had charge of the business, and Mr. Smith had control of the factory. But in June, 1869, we dissolved partnership by mutual consent. I see the indorsement on the warrant now in court, but it is not that of myself or Mr. Smith. I think it is in the handwriting of Farrington, who was private secretary to Ingersoll. I saw many of his letters. The Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company was organized on [illegible] dissolution, and Ingersoll was its President. It was in the month of January, 1870, that he became President, and he is in that position still. I know the handwriting of Ingersoll, and the signature to the [illegible] to me is his. He was a Court-house Commissioner. Our firm never furnished the articles [illegible] in this bill, and we never had any account with the City or any of its departments. The signature on the bill purporting to be mine is a forgery. It was not indorsed by me, and it is not in the handwriting of Mr. Smith, who was my partner. We never had any claim on the County, and did not receive a dollar on the money raised on this warrant. On the dissolution of our firm Mr. Smith took charge of the factory of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, in Connecticut, where, I think, he now resides. I became cognizant of this matter on the publication of the [illegible] by Mr. [illegible]

Cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton: The Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company purchased our stock, machinery, and stock; but they were not our successors, though they purchased the good-will. We took a portion of our pay in the stock of the company. We were manufacturers in tin-ware, but the company extended its business to other articles of manufacture. I don't remember having supplied goods that we did not manufacture, but we may have done so. The company was thrown into bankruptcy in 1871, and I continued with it up to that time. The matter is still in the courts, and I cannot say [illegible]. The company supplied goods to the Court-house, but I cannot [illegible] were supplied through Ingersoll. I do not know that the goods specified in this bill were not furnished to the Court-house. I did not supply any of these items, and had no knowledge of them. I don't believe the company had any part of the money, but of that I am not positive. I was the general agent of the company in New-York and also its Treasurer, but I had nothing to do with the books, which were under the control of the Secretary, Mr. John H. Hall. I believe that they are now in possession of Mr. Root. I understand that while President he purchased goods from the company, and paid for them in his own check. I don't remember that he ever gave me a check personally or was Treasurer. I don't remember that in the year 1870 he gave me a check for the amount mentioned in this warrant. Mr. Smith and myself had control of departments, but Ingersoll was general manager. I managed the sales, but he was manager, and the management of the manufacturing was intrusted to Mr. Austin and Mr. Smith. Ingersoll visited the factory to my personal knowledge, and I should say I saw him there twenty times. He frequently visited the selling office, but there were occasions when for weeks he would not go near it. The check for $15,000, dated Dec. 28, 1870, now shown to me, is in Ingersoll's handwriting, and the indorsement is in mine. That check, if given at all, was given as a loan to the company. I don't remember that particular check, but about that time Ingersoll advanced considerable amounts of money to the company. The letter now shown to me is probably a letter sent by the Secretary to the book-keeper in Connecticut, giving an account of the business of a special day. When bills came into us for goods purchased, they were stamped "correct," and I at one time put my initials beneath, as on the bill shown me. The initials "E. A. H." are in my handwriting, and the letters "C. H." mean Court-house. This other bill of 1871 is to Smith & Heath, and is similarly stamped by me. The bills are all for goods purchased by us for the Court-house. Farrington was never employed by the company, but he did services for it. He was sent by Ingersoll on one or two occasions to bring up the books, and on two occasions he was sent West to sell lamps. He was understood to be employed by Ingersoll, but he drew for his expenses from the company. These bills produced were made out to Heath & Smith by a common error on the part of shipping clerks of other houses. [Several letters written by the witness to Farrington were produced.] Farrington's name was used in the bankruptcy suits, and it gave rise to considerable bad feeling. I may have said Ingersoll was behind Farrington, and since that time there have been several civil suits against us. I never said I would have Farrington and Ingersoll in State Prison. I don't remember having made any threats against them. I may have done so, but I cannot now recall the circumstance to mind. A suit has been commenced against me in the name of Ives on a charge of embezzlement, and I was held to bail on it, but Ives is nothing more than an assignee. A suit was also commenced against me by Mr. Austin, and an order of arrest was granted.

In reply to Mr. Tremain the witness said that in the bankruptcy proceedings Farrington was the moving creditor, on a claim of $800. A new firm was commenced in the Summer of 1871, composed of Austin and myself, with Ingersoll as special partner, and one of the suits I have mentioned is a suit to wind up that. My opponents were Ingersoll and Austin, and they were the capitalists in the concern. Ingersoll's salary was $2,000 per annum, and he claimed that he advanced upwards of $2,000,000 to the company.

The court then took a recess.

On reassembling Mr. Heath was re-examined by Mr. Tremain. He said there were general goods supplied to the Court-house by the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company in 1871, but none in 1869. He could not tell if the books would show that there was such a bill as that commencing Oct. 14, 1869, against the company. He believed that the books were in Connecticut, at the factory, of which Mr. Ingersoll was President.

By Mr. Fullerton—He did not know of any security Mr. Ingersoll had for the money he lent the company. During the litigation with Farrington Mr. Crane was his attorney, and he had seen him in court conversing with counsel for the people.

A. Clinton Bird, who was clerk to the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, and to the Heath & Smith Company, testified that the latter never furnished goods to the Court-house. The signature "Heath & Smith" on the warrant produced was Farrington's, but in a disguised handwriting.

Charles B. Ellingwood, book-keeper to the Heath & Smith Company, testified that the indorsement on the warrant was not in the writing of Smith or Heath.

John E. Heath, brother to E. A. Heath, gave similar testimony, adding that the indorsement looked like Farrington's writing disguised.

Frank C. Meyer, Receiving Teller, identified Ingersoll's signature to deposit ticket in Bowery National Bank, Dec. 30, 1870, for $15,128 40.

Joseph E. Payne, an expert, testified that the writing in the body of the bill, and the names Heath & Smith, and A. E. Heath, and the indorsement on the warrant were in the same handwriting.

The prosecution then rested.

Wm. H. Smith, Heath's partner, testified for the defense that on Dec. 18, 1870, Heath told him he had sold goods for the Court-house for the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company.

John H. Hall, former Secretary of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, testified that while traveling in a car with Heath in 1871, shortly after the bankruptcy, Heath said he would send Ingersoll to Sing Sing. He thought the indorsement and signatures shown him as Farrington's were not Farrington's handwriting.

Augustus F. Meyers, formerly book-keeper in the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, testified that in his belief the signature "Heath & Smith," on the bills, was not in Farrington's handwriting.

Eli Ives, Trustee in bankruptcy of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, testified that the books of the company were in Portland. He asked [illegible] the company [illegible] which the warrant was drawn. Heath said the account was all right, and that they had money to pay for it.

The court then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CIVIL SUITS AGAINST THE RING.

THE TIMES published in February last the status of the civil suits begun against Tweed, Ingersoll, and Connolly, for the recovery of City moneys misappropriated by these parties during the reign of the Tammany Ring.

A reporter called yesterday on Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Wheeler H. Peckham, and Mr. Elihu Root, the latter of Tweed's counsel, and ascertained the following facts regarding the present condition of these cases:

Mr. Tilden said in the civil suit against Tweed the demurrer was overruled, and therefore there can be no appeal in that case. It would go to trial before it could be carried to the Court of Appeals on any question of law arising in it. Ingersoll must serve as a party defendant in the same suit. In his case the demurrer was allowed by the General Term in this district. The order allowing the demurrer was appealable from the General Term to the Court of Appeals. So in this form the question came before that tribunal. This appeal was argued in June. A short time since the Court of Appeals ordered a reargument in the Ingersoll case. The day for that argument has not been fixed, but it is supposed probable that it will be fixed for some time during the month of December. Mr. Peckham said the prosecution is only awaiting the decision of the Court of Appeals as to whether the State or County authorities shall bring the suits. Both authorities have already brought suits, but the Court of Appeals is to decide under whose auspices the suits shall be conducted. The decision of the question is expected in December.

Mr. Elihu Root, of counsel for Tweed and Ingersoll, and other members of the Ring, said:

The question involved in the civil cases against Tweed and Ingersoll, is now before the Court of Appeals, and the Judges of that court having been equally divided in their opinions, have ordered a reargument. The issues of fact will not be tried until the question is reargued before the court and decided. The question is a vital one, for it will decide whether the State (the plaintiff) can maintain the action. The action brought by the County against the Ring is in a dormant state, awaiting the decision of the Court of Appeals on the case brought by the State.

To a question of the reporter with regard to Tweed's appearance as a witness in the civil suits, Mr. Root replied that there is a possibility that Tweed may be produced in that capacity during the prosecution of the suits, although there is no absolute need that a defendant should appear in person in a civil suit.

It seems to be the general impression of counsel for both sides that the question now before the Court of Appeals will be decided by Jan. 1, 1874.

TWEED STILL AT THE TOMBS.

William M. Tweed still remains at the Tombs. Under Sheriff Joel O. Stevens, yesterday, stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that he did not "think they would take Tweed to the Island until they had a load," adding smilingly, that, judging by the energy displayed in pressing the suits against Ingersoll and Genet, a full complement of prisoners for the prison van would shortly be forthcoming. The District Attorney stated that there exists no reason, technical or otherwise, why Tweed should not by this time be in prison on Blackwell's Island. His detention in the Tombs depends, he said, upon the will of the Sheriff, over which he (the District Attorney) has no control. The Sheriff has discretionary power in such matters, and the District Attorney cannot intervene, unless in the event of a case becoming so glaring as to render the Sheriff liable to be indicted for neglect of duty. Sheriff Brennan himself states that his reasons for allowing Tweed to remain temporarily in the Tombs is to afford the condemned man an opportunity of arranging his affairs before going to the Penitentiary. Tweed, he states, has twelve years to serve, and there is nothing improper or unprecedented in allowing him a few days' grace before transferring him to Blackwell's Island. It is only such an indulgence as has been frequently extended before to persons in similar circumstances, and one to which no humane person can possibly object. The general impression prevailing is that the Sheriff will not take Tweed to the Penitentiary until such time as a decision shall have been rendered on the bill of exceptions which his counsel are now engaged in preparing, and which will be argued before Judge Davis in a few days. The visitors to Tweed yesterday were his wife and daughter. Both ladies were deeply veiled. They remained with their unfortunate relative for a considerable time. Mrs. Tweed, it is said, at the first sight of her husband was completely overcome and burst into a flood of tears. The prisoner, however, maintained his wonted air of stoicism. Later in the day he was visited by his son, William M. Tweed, and several of his counsel, with whom he held long and earnest conference. Several of his political friends also called at the prison, but only a small number of them were admitted to his presence.

HON. DORMAN B. EATON ON BOARDS OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Long Island Historical Society, in the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, last evening, Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, of this City, delivered an address on "The Sphere and Method of Sanitary Administration in Cities." In the commencement the speaker referred to the question of the preservation of the public health as one of most vital importance to all classes and communities, and one which had been the subject of the most careful study and legislation in some countries at least for many centuries. When we glance back at the more ancient laws, the ancient Greeks and the Romans had their laws and enforced them, and the history of England develops some curious facts in showing the extent of the precautions taken as early as 1309 to preserve the public health. In that year a fine of twenty pounds was imposed upon any one who should cast any dead animal or unhealthy substance upon the streets or in the rivers in the City of London. In 1552 the father of Shakespeare was fined for violating health ordinances by the authorities of Stratford-upon-Avon. In the reign of Henry VII. there was in the City of London a commission on sewers, and from that day to the present a commission existed, whose duty it was to see to the construction and cleansing of the sewers of London, but the speaker feared that if any lady or gentleman in the audience wished to live to see the sewers of Brooklyn or New-York as perfect as they were kept in London, that person would have to outlive Methuselah. The speaker continued to note the precautions taken centuries ago in the great cities of Europe, and those taken now to preserve the public health and to prevent the spread of contagion and disease, and next referred to the great work begun and done by the Metropolitan Board of Health in this City in 1866, and to the benefits arising since from the operation of sound health rules and regulations. He then touched upon the proper mode of organizing health boards, maintaining that they should invariably consist of administrative, judicial, and executive departments—the members to be chosen for no political considerations, and to be always free from party bias or prejudice. Then it was the duty of the health boards to take all necessary precautions to prevent the spread of disease, to collect and preserve facts of value to the medical profession; to bring about a proper registry of births, deaths, and marriages, and in the main, to rule the community in its relation to health, as it so much affected law, order, religion, and morality. In conclusion, he said communities as well as citizens should unite in supporting and maintaining boards of health. When a disease like the yellow fever or cholera affected either Brooklyn, New-York, or New-Jersey, all must be similarly affected. In short, we must have health boards that will disregard city limits, and State lines as well.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

The following telegrams were received at the Produce Exchange yesterday:

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 25, 1873.

S. H. Grant, Superintendent:

DEAR SIR: Things look bad this morning—it is snowing and freezing, wind north-west. All froze tight. Moved eight boats from Mohawk here yesterday.

JAS. KENNA, JR., Collector.

WEST TROY, Nov. 25, 1873.

C. H. Gage, No. 105 Broad street:

Cold and snowing. No prospect of boats getting through.

J. FIELD.

The following was received from the Weather Bureau, Washington:

Pelt & Drake, New-York:

The temperature in the canal region is now about freezing point, and will probably fall decidedly below, and continue at least until Friday.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 25, 1873.

Boats all moving east of this. Nothing moving here. Snowing hard. Wind west. Thermometer 28°.

A. J. SARGEANT, Collector.

EVACUATION DAY.

The celebration of Evacuation Day was not a particularly brilliant one yesterday, the Seventh Regiment and the veterans of 1812 having had the day pretty much to themselves. At daybreak, J. Gould Warren and H. J. Elderd hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the old fort in Central Park. At noon, the veterans of 1812 and 1814 assembled, to the number of forty-two, in the officers' room of the Sixth Regiment Armory, East Fifteenth street.

At 1 o'clock Adjutant Warner called the roll. Forty-two persons responded, while some twenty, among whom was Gen. John A. Dix, were absent. The oldest veteran on the roll is John Holbrook, aged ninety-seven, and the youngest, John Strain, aged seventy-one, who remarked, as his age was called, "the youngest upon the roll, and the father of twins eight years of age." Line was then formed, and the veterans filed down stairs, where they were met by the officers of the Sixth Regiment, and all sat down to a bountiful dinner. Adjutant Warner read a preamble and series of resolutions calling on the Government to vindicate the national honor, and to recognize the Cuban Republic. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which toasts and responses were indulged in, when the assemblage dispersed. There have been three deaths of veterans since the meeting a year ago. The Seventh Regiment was reviewed by the Mayor and the members of the Common Council during the afternoon. The regiment assembled in front of the City Hall, and the Mayor, accompanied by the Earl of Roseberry and Gen. Ward, Aid de Camp to the Commander in Chief of Canada, proceeded to the esplanade, where the troops were reviewed. The regiment presented a splendid appearance.

CONTROLLER GREEN AND THE ASSESSMENT OFFICE.

The statement, lately made public, that Controller Green had issued orders which prevented real estate lawyers from getting information about liens on property charged for assessments, is unfounded in fact. No obstacle has been thrown in the way of this class of lawyers, who desire to obtain knowledge of the condition of assessments for a legitimate purpose. The only difficulty is experienced by certain speculators, who endeavor to obtain access to the books of the office of the Collector of Assessments in order to get copies of the assessment lists. They then go to the property-owners along the line of any improvement, or send flaming hand-bills of their business, offering, for twenty-five or fifty per cent., to procure exemption from payment, on the ground of some technical irregularity they have discovered. The burden which should devolve upon those persons whose property is benefited is transferred to the City. This business is a very profitable one to those engaged in it, and very injurious to the interests of the City.

The assessments vacated in 1870 amounted to $337,626 36; in 1871, to $321,042 13, and in 1872, to $967,791 89. It is simply to this large loss to the Treasury that Controller Green is opposed, and he does not intend to enable the persons, whether lawyers or not, who are speculating in this way, to have any exceptional facilities of access to the books.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Poughkeepsie and Hudson River Bridge Company was held yesterday at No. 37 Broadway, Mr. A. L. Dennis, the President of the company, in the chair. Mr. J. H. Lindville, President of the Keystone Bridge Company of Pennsylvania, was appointed Chief Engineer, and Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, Consulting Engineer. The line of the land approaches, as set forth in the maps and plans made by Messrs. J. H. Lindville and P. P. Dickinson, and others, were accepted and adopted, and ordered to be filed in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor at Albany, and in the offices of the County Clerks of Dutchess and Ulster Counties. According to these plans, the bridge itself will extend from a point on the west side of the river 350 feet from the ferry landing, and extend across at right angles to the channel, to a point on the Poughkeepsie side, between the ferry-house and Shatemuc Boat Club-house. Four piers will be built in the river, each to be 500 feet apart, according to the provisions of the charter, and one on the shore on each side, just at the bottom of the bluff. These piers will be of granite founded on the bed-rock, and will be carried up to the height of 130 feet above the surface of the river at high-water mark. On these will rest the heavy iron and steel trusses, each 500 feet long and between 60 and 70 feet in height, the railroad track being on the top chord, or nearly 200 feet above the water-line. The line of approach on the Poughkeepsie side will leave the river at the point as above mentioned and cross the top of Reynolds Hill, where a smaller pier will be placed; thence it will run in nearly a straight line, crossing Dutchess avenue and Albany street at the south corner of the same. Delafield street at a point midway between Luther Etling's house and Parker street. Tallmadge street half way between Hoffman and Duane streets, passing over the barn of the south line of the old Gager place, now owned by Messrs. Buckingham, and crossing Washington street from the north-west corner of Gifford avenue to the south-east corner of Parker avenue, or North street. All these streets will go under the track, which will be about twenty feet above the grade of Washington street at the point of the crossing. In fact, the line west of Washington street will be a continuation of the bridge itself on shorter spans. East of Washington street an embankment will take its place. From Washington street the line continues across the Fullhill at the crossing of Baldwin avenue, or where Baldwin avenue would cross if it were put through. It passes under the grade of Garden street just south of Zimmer avenue, and thence crossing the creek again, leads to the junction of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad at Hamilton street. It is under contemplation to make a depot at either Washington or Garden street for the convenience of Poughkeepsie passengers.

The Directors directed the engineers to commence the work of construction at once, and the first ground will, as a consequence, be broken on Friday next. The company will undertake the construction of the shore piers under the supervision of Mr. P. P. Dickinson. Work on these piers is ordered to be pushed forward with vigor, so that the corner-stone may be laid with appropriate ceremonies on or about the 20th of December next, on which occasion the Governor has been invited to attend.

The capital of the company as authorized by the charter, is $2,000,000. Of this sum $1,250,000 has already been subscribed. The balance will, it is said, be made up this week among the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company, and, possibly, the Erie Railroad. All these companies, with the exception of Erie, are now stockholders in this new undertaking, and it is confidently expected that the Erie Road will come in. The cost of the bridge will be from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. The Directors are A. L. Dennis, President; George Innis, G. P. Pelton, H. G. Eastman, P. P. Dickinson, Thomas Scott, J. Edgar Thomson, J. P. McCandless, Mr. Kpears, Charles G. Francklyn, and D. Salomons.

CAPT. SCHROOT ARRESTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Yesterday evening Inspector Dilks received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Philadelphia that he had arrested Capt. George M. Schroot and his daughter. The matter was fully stated in yesterday's TIMES. Mrs. Schroot said that her husband left the Boston boat Providence on Friday evening for the purpose of buying some cakes for his daughter, who is eight years old. As he did not return, and as she knew he had $12,000 in his possession, foul play was feared, and Detectives Tilly and Heidelberg were detailed on the case. It would now seem that Capt. Schroot proposed abandoning his wife, and left for the far West by way of Philadelphia. He will now be brought here in custody, and Inspector Dilks last night telegraphed Mrs. Capt. Schroot, who is in Boston, to return here and meet her husband.

STRIKE OF PLASTERERS IN BROOKLYN.

At a recent meeting of the employing plasterers in Brooklyn it was resolved, in view of the scarcity of work and general business dullness, to reduce the wages of the journeymen from $4 to $3 50 a day. This action of the employing plasterers occasioned much excitement and discussion among the journeymen belonging the Plasterers' Union. Shortly after the employers took the action referred to above, the society men met and resolved that unless the employers agreed to pay $4 a day during the Winter they would stop work. The employers refused to accede to the terms of the men, and the latter yesterday struck work—at least they were ordered so to do by the Unionists. The men in some instances, however, refused to obey the orders of the Union. Those who remained at work were threatened, and Edward Gallagher, the President of the Journeymen Plasterers' Union, having, as alleged, intimidated some men at work on St. Mark's avenue, was arrested and bound over to keep the peace.

PERSONAL.

Senator John P. Stockton, of New-Jersey, is at the Astor House.

Gen. George W. McCook, of Ohio, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. W. F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. Charles G. Williams, M. C., of Wisconsin, and Viscount Milton, of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. S. P. Langley, of Pittsburg, and Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland, are at the Windsor House.

Rev. Dr. Appleton, of Cheltenham, Penn., and Rev. S. E. Appleton, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Vice President Henry Wilson and Hon. Samuel Hooper, M. C., arrived at the Brevoort House yesterday afternoon, from Boston. In the evening they dined with Senator Sumner, who is also staying at the Brevoort House.

Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota; Gen. B. S. Roberts, United States Army; Hon. H. W. Barry, M. C., of Mississippi, and Ex-Mayor Martin, of Wilmington, N. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Hon. Eugene Hale, M. C., of Maine; Hon. W. L. Sessions, M. C., of Panama, N. Y.; Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass.; Ex-Gov. J. N. Goodwin, of Arizona; Capt. F. S. Carr, of the British Army; George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Cregan Association, numbering 100 men, have volunteered for service in the event of a war with Spain.

Prof. Harts and Dr. Colton will give an entertainment at the Cooper Institute this evening, and a matinée to-morrow at 2 P. M.

At the Five Points House of Industry the usual exercises will commence at the chapel at 2 P. M. on Thanksgiving Day, and the children will dine at 4 o'clock.

The Fourth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 171 Broadway. Fifty additional members were favorably reported on and enrolled.

An inquest will be held on Friday next in the case of Michel Harold, stabbed at his saloon, No. 406 Broome street, by Pierre Stefano and Sargente Paolo, on Sunday night last.

The Commissioners of Docks will give a hearing at 2:30 P. M. to-day to merchants, property-owners, and all interested in the proposed dumping-ground at the foot of Maiden-lane.

Three Germans came into the saloon, No. 100 Broad street, on Monday night, to beg. On being refused by the bar-tender, Patrick Kelly, one of the Germans stabbed him slightly in the face.

Among the passengers by the steam-ship San Jacinto, that arrived at this port yesterday from Savannah, were thirty-four colored people, who propose emigrating to Liberia. They were principally from Georgia.

The Martin will case was before the Surrogate yesterday. A son of the deceased testified that the will produced was not the last, but a copy of the first will. With this exception there was nothing of importance elicited.

Controller Green reports that the sum of $693,475 38 was paid into the County and City Treasury yesterday, while the amount paid to laborers in the pipe-yard, on the docks and boulevards, from the 15th inst. to the 21st, was $42,576.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library of this City, Mr. Charles S. Arthur was unanimously elected President in place of Peter Voorhis, resigned, and Mr. Charles C. Hough was elected Corresponding Secretary.

John R. Fellows, the senior counsel employed by Tammany Hall to collate for the action of the Grand Jury evidence of frauds practiced at the last election, stated, yesterday, that the papers would be completed to-day, when he will present them to District Attorney Phelps.

Jesse Neuman, indicted for manslaughter in the fourth degree as contractor of the building in West Eleventh street, which fell last Summer, causing the death of a number of laborers, appeared before Judge Davis with his counsel, Mr. F. J. Dupignac, yesterday, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000.

Mr. William Anderson, Stenographer of the Court of General Sessions, delivered a lecture last evening at the Church of the Strangers, on the subject of "Courtship and Marriage." The lecturer treated the subject in an able and attractive manner, and kept the audience interested for an hour and a half.

The New-York City Woman Suffrage Society met last evening at Plimpton Hall, Mrs. Dr. Lozier presiding. There were about seventy persons present. Addresses were delivered by the President, Mr. Herman S. Shook, Mr. John J. Kenyon, Mrs. Hannah Wolfe, and Prof. Wilcox, advocating the right of women to the suffrage.

A sympathizer with the family of the unfortunate Adam Roberts, who was arrested on Friday night last while in the act of rolling home a barrel of flour which he had stolen in order to prevent them from starving, has forwarded to the editors of THE TIMES a note containing $3, which amount will be at once given to the suffering woman and her children.

An address dedicated to "The Citizens of the United States" has been issued by the "Federal Council of the International Working Men's Association of North America," calling for signatures to a memorial to Government demanding that Government take charge of the industries now crippled or suspended by the panic, and continue manufacturing, in order that work may be furnished those now out of employment.

The stated monthly meeting of the Medico-Legal Society of the City of New-York will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, this evening. The President elect will deliver his inaugural address; Simon Sterne, Esq., will read a paper on "Legal Accountability and Responsibility," and Julius Parigot, M. D., will read a paper on "The Needed Amendment of the laws relating to Insanity."

BROOKLYN.

At Hooley's Opera-house, Bullock's Royal Marionettes will give entertainments daily at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.

The side of the building No. 923 Pacific street fell out yesterday. The wall was undermined by the recent storm. No person was hurt.

Prof. Winchell, of the Syracuse University, will deliver the second in his course of lectures on geology, before the Young Men's Christian Association, on Thursday evening.

On Saturday the Board of Supervisors will meet and confirm the tax-rolls for 1874. The tax-rolls will then be transferred to the office of the tax collector, who will commence collections at once.

Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, has been disbanded for "having neglected the duties devolving upon its members, and having evinced a spirit of insubordination greatly to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Phineas Seldes was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny preferred by the firm of Levy Brothers, No. 42 Crosby street, New-York. Furs and fancy articles of the value of $2,000 were found in the prisoner's possession.

The subject of enlarging the City Hall is again occupying the attention of the city officials. The space allotted for public offices is so limited that the city has to pay a yearly rental of $17,000 to accommodate her officials outside the building.

In the Traber-Graff breach of promise case, in which Miss Mary Graff brings suit for $20,000 through her father—being herself a legal infant, Graff, through counsel, makes answer that he, too, is a legal infant, and that he is not responsible for his acts.

City Treasurer Cunningham submitted his weekly report to the Controller yesterday as follows: balance on hand, Nov. 15, $1,619,738 52; receipts during the week, $54,940 53; payments during the week, $96,735 17; balance on hand, $1,577,943 88.

At a special election held yesterday the people of New Lots (East New-York) decided not to have their town annexed to Brooklyn. In the two voting districts the result was as follows: First District—For annexation, 440; against, 447. Second District—For annexation, 194; against, 288. Majority against, 101.

Rudolph Sverjnkaynjsker was the rendering on the Police blotter of the name of a very mild-looking individual brought up in Justice Reilly's court, yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery. During the examination of the case, Sverjnkaynjaker was spoken of as the "prisoner," the "defendant," and "the man under arrest on this charge," but neither Justice nor complainant nor any one else ventured on the pronunciation of his name.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Shooting Association, of Port Richmond, will hold their first annual festival Thanksgiving Day. The programme consists of rifle, pigeon, turkey, and chicken shooting, and a prize for nearly every member.

The United States revenue steamer Grant yesterday left her anchorage off Stapleton, for Newport, where she will land some life-saving apparatus at the Narragansett pier, after which she will make a general cruise about Long Island Sound.

Vanderbilt avenue, Clifton, the division line between the towns of Southfield and Middletown, has for the past two years been undergoing improvements. The hill near Clifton has been cut down, and a number of low places have been filled up. The improvements are now nearly completed, at a cost of about $4,200, which is equally divided between the two towns. Mr. Amos, who has charge of the work, has expended $1,500 in grading and arranging the sidewalks, the expense of which is a tax upon the holders of land bordering upon the avenue.

NEW-JERSEY.

Between the 1st and 15th of the month, over 200 deer were killed by sportsmen in Atlantic County.

Between $50,000 and $60,000 have been collected in the Second Internal Revenue District, since May last, from Tobacco alone.

During the first week of the Jersey City evening schools there were 1,550 children in attendance; during the second week only 1,284.

The Hudson County liquor dealers held another meeting, last evening, to devise means to prevent the enforcement of the Sunday law.

The jailers in the Camden County Jail have discovered a number of fine saws and other tools secreted in various parts of the jail, supposed to have been brought to aid some of the prisoners in escaping.

A number of liquor-dealers who were detected in selling liquor on Sunday, in Jersey City, have been reported to the Police Commissioners and by them to the Common Council, by whom their licenses were revoked last night.

George Feney and George Roby, two of the party of gunners, who attacked one of the workmen on the farm of Anthony Lewis, at Lyons Farms, last week, were arrested on Monday night in Newark, and held to answer. The two men are sons of an Elizabeth Police Commissioner and an Elizabeth Police Justice.

The Jersey City Board of Works was yesterday obliged to refer back to its committee a bill for $2,187 for setting lamp-posts, in order that the committee might divide the bill into smaller amounts, and thus avoid a direct violation of the charter, which provides that no amount exceeding $500 shall be paid out except on contract given to the lowest bidder after advertisement.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen last night, the question of finding employment for the large number of men out of work in the city was fully discussed, and it was decided to appoint a committee to confer with the Board of Public Works, with a view to devising some means of giving employment. Aldermen McLaughlin, Tilden, and S. H. Smith were appointed as the committee.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. Mr. Sparks has accepted the rectorship of St. Mark's Church, Mount Kisco, in the place of Rev. Mr. Gardner, who has resigned.

Rev. Dr. Thompson will preach a Thanksgiving sermon, in the old Dutch Church, at Montrose, to-morrow, commencing at 11 A. M.

There will be a union Thanksgiving service in the Presbyterian Church, White Plains this forenoon. Rev. Mr. Clew, pastor of the Baptist Church, will preach the sermon, and the other resident ministers will take part in the exercises.

The service of instituting Rev. W. Fisher Lewis, the newly elected rector ot St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Peekskill, will take place on Saturday 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., when Bishop Potter will officiate.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25.—The Print Cloth Market is quiet and prices are unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

"MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO," and KNOX'S Hats are going off with a decided rush. No one can expect to do business in a seedy hat, hence the necessity of an early visit to KNOX'S, at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—Joseph Linder, Thomas A. Leigh, Joseph Batton, Mrs. Batton, R. S. Barnes, Rev. Mr. McCabe, H. A. Briscoe, Francis Moore, James Thorne, Mrs. Thorne, Miss Mary Thorne, Rev. Dr. Meecham, Theodore Lee, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Witse, Miss Anna Lee, Miss Louisa Lee, Samuel Kitts, Thomas N. Newton, L. Dienan, W. E. Symes, E. C. Gardner, S. Hellgessen, Mrs. Hellgessen and child, Miss Elizabeth James, Mrs. Theresa Kerwan, Miss Charlotte E. Porter.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Dr. L. De Sheaffer, Col. H. Richmond, Mrs. S. V. Morris, D. Lombard, Chas. Stewart, G. Scharman, Mr. Ginins, J. Forbes, T. Doren, L. O. Taleo, J. Laiden, and thirty-four colored immigrants for Liberia.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Mrs. E. Rodriguez, J. A. Vega, Louis A. Matos, George Robinson, Louis F. Tygmeido, A. P. G. Guitieres, Antonio R. A. Castello.

In steam-ship Goethe, from Hamburg.—Mrs. Girard Graham, G. W. Griffin, Percival Knanth, Fritz Nachod, Frans Jos. Zifferer, Mrs. Sylvester and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:59 | Sun sets......4:35 | Moon sets.11:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:02 | Gov. Island..12:51 | Hell Gate..2:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Francklyn; Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; William C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Richmond, Hodges, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Barks Bolivia, (Br.,) Langdon, Bristol, England, Bowring & Archibald; Adelaide, (Br.,) Pendergast, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros.; Nathanga, (Norw.,) Mikelsen, London for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Dei, (Ital.,) Larnelo, Queenstown for orders, A. P. Agresta; Grecian, (Br.,) Jarvis, Cork, for orders, Louis J. Kean & Co.; Buena Famiglia, (Ital.,) Ruffo, Queenstown, &c.; Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Maud Potter, (Br.,) Wolfe, Liverpool, N. S., L. F. Brigham & Co.; Nautilus, (Ger.,) Davids, Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, Funch, Edye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool Nov. 14, via Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 16, lat. 50 47, lon. 21 13, signalized ship Clydesdale, (Br.,) from Greenock, for Pensacola; 20th, lat. 44 31, lon. 40 48, passed ship British Queen, (Br.,) from Philadelphia, for Antwerp; 23d, 370 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with a National steamer, bound E.; same date, 350 miles E. of do., passed steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship Pert, Ellis, Hamilton, Ber., Nov. 20, with passengers to Lunt Bros. When off Georges, saw a brig with fore and mainmast and jibboom gone, bearing down for the island, about seven miles off; made no signal of distress; we stood on our course, as two pilot-boats were near her.

Steam-ship Goethe, (Ger.,) Wilson, Hamburg Nov. 13, with mdse. and 213 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Steam-ship Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Donnevig, London Nov. 5, via Havre 9th, with mdse. and 258 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Nov. 20, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Ladoga, (of Boston,) Willey, Cronstadt Sept. 23, via Elsinore 50 ds., with mdse. to William Ropes & Co.

Ship Goschen, (Ger.,) Bahr, Leghorn 73 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to J. Fabbricotti—vessel to Charles Luling & Co. Nov. 11, lat. 38 18, lon. 66 41, passed bark Mystic Tie, (Br.,) steering S. W.

Bark Kate, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Murphy, Liverpool 51 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark F. H. Loring, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Doull, Caibarien 13 ds., with mdse. to J. M. Ceballas—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Nov. 21, lat. 33 40, lon. 74, was boarded by a boat from the United States sloop-of-war Juniata and received letters; she was steering at the time S. by W.

Bark Armonia, (Ital.,) Fidele, Gloucester 50 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong variable winds.

Bark Prindsesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Jova & Co.—vessel to Roche Bros. & Co. Nov. 16, lat. 29 12, lon. 79 32, passed a bark supposed to be the M. S. Stetson, from Cienfuegos, for Boston.

Brig Prairie Rose, (of Portland,) Griffin, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses, &c., to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Annie, (of Liverpool,) McIntosh, Salt Cay, T. I., 18 ds., with salt to W. J. Russell & Bros.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Adolph, (Swed.,) Lundberg, Gefle 93 ds., with iron to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Nellie Husted, Davis, Fernandina 9 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig M. M. Francis, Francis, Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas-light Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Brig Nancy Ross, (of Halifax,) McLellan, East Harbor, T. I., 19 ds., with salt to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Peggy, (Norw.,) Moller, Havana 15 ds., with melado to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Nov. 22, lat. 35 50, lon. 72 50, spoke bark Sunshine, from Leith, for New-York.

Schr. Louisa D., (of St. John, N. B.,) Wagner, Maracaibo 27 ds., with coffee to R. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina 8 ds., with lumber to Dolliner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, (of Gloucester,) Ellis, Corpus Christi 12 ds., with hides and wool to H. E. Sprague. Nov. 21, off Cape Henry, spoke schr. Geo. Peabody, from Boston for Baltimore.

Schr. Frank, (of Machias,) Randell, Jacksonville 13 ds., with yellow pine to master. Is bound to Bridgeport. Nov. 23, Absecom Light, bearing N. by E., ½ E., distance 20 miles, passed the wreck of a schr. with one mast about 6 feet above the water, the other just awash; same time saw steam-ship Flag, bound S.

Schr. Nellie Crowell, Crowell, Indianola 19 ds., with hides and tallow to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. R. I. Hazard, Conk, Bull Creek, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Edward Burton, (new, of Parrsboro, N. S., 140 tons,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 280 tons plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Sunny South, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to R. S. Powell.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Morro Castle, for Havana; Leo, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Samuel G. Reed, for Yokohama; Washington, for Liverpool; barks Ibis, for Malaga; Serene, for Auckland and Wellington, N. Z.; Kingdom of Italy, for London; Francesco D. Anovaro, for Cork for orders; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda; brigs Acelia Thurlow, for Havre; Excelsior, for Bermuda; schr. Ocean Ranger, for Cape Town, C. G. H.; Morford and Trubee, for Rio Janeiro; Early Bird, for St. Augustine.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 25.—Cld. ship Antelope, (new,) of Boston, 1,500 tons, to Savannah and New-Orleans.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Arr. brig Anna Maria, from Malaga.

Arr. steamer Worcester, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 25.—Arr. bark Stormy Petrel, from Montevideo.

Sld. bark Armanda Adrian, for Havre; schr. Jessie Elizabeth, for Philadelphia.

EASTPORT, Me., Nov. 25.—Brig Ben Young, before reported ashore, has been got off and towed to Machias. Schr. Wild Hunter is repairing at Lubec.

The cargo of coal lost in schr. De Forest was insured in Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 25.—Arr. bark Nicholas Thayer, from Boston for Norfolk.

Passed out, brig D. C. Chapman, from Richmond for Rio; schr. D. H. Falck, from City Point for Bordeaux; bark Excelsior, from City Point for Havre; schr. Helen A. Bowen, from Norfolk for Barbados.

The brig Der Pommer, from Liverpool for City Point, is ashore on Hogg Island, in the middle of James River. She will have to lighten. She would not take a pilot from Hampton Roads.

Passed out on the 23d, steamer Braunschweig, for Bremen.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The steamer Wilmington, from New-York, arr. here yesterday afternoon. The steamer City of Havana, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 25.—Arr. ship Rahnor, from Liverpool.

Sld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York; schr. Cornelia, for Mystic.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 25.—Schr. Nettie Walker, from Machias, bound westward, was towed in this afternoon, having been on rocks near Portland lights and injured bottom.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 24.—Arr. brigs Mary E. Thompson, Philadelphia, for Boston; Chimborazo, Belfast, for Baltimore; schrs. Charles A. Jones, Alexandria, for Boston; Charles E. Elmer, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; R. G. Thomas and E. L. Fay, Port Johnson, for do.; Mary D. Haskell, Baltimore, for do. (She reports being run into last night in Vineyard Sound, by an unknown schooner, and had her bulwarks stove, and the fore-rigging on her port side carried away.) Also arr. schrs. Lottie K. Friend, Port Johnson, for Salem; Etta, New-York, for St. John, N. B.; T. and C. Hawes, New-York, for Chatham; M. Sewal, Sidney, C. B., for New-York; Alzena, Port Caledonia, for do.; Ocean Wave and G. H. Patridge, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia; Sidney C. Tyler, Marblehead, for do.; Lizzie D. Small, Danversport, for do.; Admiral, Salem, for Alexandria; Itasca, Bangor, for Riverhead; Litty M. French, do., for Wilmington, N. C.; G. S. Young, Wellfleet, for St. Mary's; Anna Frye, Calais, for New-London; C. H. Eaton, Calais, for Richmond, Va. Returned schr. Union. Wind N. E., blowing heavy.

Nov. 25—Arr. schrs. M. H. Rand, Philadelphia, for Boston; Rebecca M. Smith, C. W. May, Nellie Lamper, Geo. H. Squire, and J. G. Babcock, Boston, for Philadelphia; Sarah J. Bright, for do.; J. E. Simmons, Boston, for Baltimore; July Fourth, Bangor, for Hyannis; Wm. Arthur, Portland, for South Amboy; Helena, Cornwallis, for New-York; Ada S. Allen, Calais, for Providence; Richard S. Newcomb, do., for Wellfleet.

At 9 o'clock A. M. the weather was calm and cloudy.

LATEST MARINE NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The following vessels have sld. for New-York:

Plymouth Rock, Lord Nelson, Oromocto, Lady Palmerston, Peppino, Mignano, Flora.

Sld. for other American ports:

Uncle Joe, Erl King, Twilight, Orvarodd, Mississippi, Aalesund, Silver Cloud, Hazard, Sapphire, Cape Clear, Eastern Light.

The following vessels from New-York have arr. out:

Hebe, Adeline S., Charles Southard, Michael Angelo, Maggie Reynolds, Alice Buck, Ursus Minor, Trappano, Severn, Wandering Sprite, Wakefield, Erstatningen, Christiana, Marco Polo, Brothers, Jury, Norge, Superbo, Thor, Martha, George, Battista, Ida Lily, Accorto, Amizade, Amelia, Alexandris, Bosnia, Bruno, Horatio, Gemsbok, William Hunter, Alfarin, Lephenstrath.

The following vessels have arr. out from other American ports than New-York:

Crest of the Wave, W. Putnam, Elizabeth Taylor, Edmund Richardson, James Dalgliah, Atalanta, Astria, Friedrich, Agency.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 25.—The American Line steam-ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Bradburn, from Philadelphia Nov. 14, for Liverpool, arr. here this afternoon.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMicken, from New-York Nov. 15, also arr. here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded for Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Nov. 25.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Trinacria, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Nov. 12, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

REDUCTIONS.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

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SUITS, $10. SUITS, $12. SUITS, $15. OVERCOATS, $5, $10, $15. SUITS, $18. SUITS, $20. SUITS, $22.

FREEMAN & BURR'S IMMENSE STOCK FOR THE present season embraces all the popular Styles and Fabrics in SUITS, OVERCOATS, and CLOTHING of every description for all ages and all classes.

SUITS, $25. SUITS, $28. SUITS, $30. OVERCOATS, $20, $25, $30. SUITS, $32. SUITS, $35. SUITS, $38.

FREEMAN & BURR'S EXTENSIVE AND EXCELLENT CUSTOM DEPARTMENT enables them to please the most exacting, and execute orders to measure at short notice, and MODERATE PRICES.

SUITS, $40. SUITS, $42. SUITS, $45. OVERCOATS, $35, $40, $50. SUITS, $50. SUITS, $55. SUITS, $60.

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